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PETER DEANE IS WANTED.

Chicago Police Think He Drove Dr. Cronin to His Death.

LOOKED FOR HIM LONG AGO.

An Intimate Friend of Burke, Coughlin, and Cooney "the Fox."

WHY THE HUNT WAS GIVEN UP.

The Officers Were Convinced the Man Had Left the Country.

AN ATTEMPT ON "MAJ." SAMPSON'S LIFE.

At times interest in the great Cronin tragedy flags, but it never dies out. The story telegraphed from New York and published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE revived the interest in the celebrated case and it was discussed in all the factional circles during the day. The story made Peter Deane a mysteriously missing man. He disappeared from public view in New York after he had been paid $2,000 to preserve silence in regard to incidents connected with the progress of the conspiracy and the subsequent assassination of the doctor in the Carlson cottage. So said the story.

Peter Deane is no myth, and the New York story is true in its more important details. The Chicago police made a vigorous search for Deane and only gave up the hunt when they were finally convinced that Deane had sought refuge in some other land, or that he had been conveniently "suppressed" by men who feared him for the information he had. The police are of the full belief that it was Deane, and no other, who drove the white horse which carried Dr. Cronin to his doom.

Who Deane Is.

Deane was a notorious North Side character. He had been in the clutches of the police, but never on any serious charges. His brother, "Dick" Dean, was one of the men who were charged with throwing Officer Colleran over the Randolph street viaduct in 1888, when he attempted to round-up a gang of confidence men. Peter was an easy going fellow, and was known as a dog fancier, and the police say he fancied other people's dogs more than he did his own. He was an intimate friend of Dan Coughlin, then a detective at the East Chicago Avenue Station, and he trained in the circle which produced Martin Burke, Cooney "the Fox," and some of the more active "triangle" sympathizers who testified for the defense in the trial.

Deane was around as usual during the trial and for some time after its conclusion. Then, late in 1889, he disappeared. Detective John Collins, who first pointed out Martin Burke as one of the assassins, did not lose interest in the case after the conviction of Coughlin and his fellows, and a year ago last fall he heard of circumstances that led him to the conclusion that Deane was probably one of his assistants or dupes. He learned of his intimacy with Coughlin and of his general connection with a gang that had figured prominently in the witness-box. All this he learned nearly a year after Deane's disappearance.

Search of the Police.

Deane's description accorded with that of the driver of the white horse in every particular. He was traced to Canada and then back to Chicago, where he spent a few days last fall. Detective Collins heard that he had been here after he had disappeared for the second time. Then Inspector Marsh, at that time Superintendent of Police, entered into correspondence with the Canadian police officials, and he learned from the Chief of Police of Toronto that the man wanted had been there and had spent his time with William Starkey, the lawyer who left Chicago so suddenly to avoid appearing in court to answer the charge of attempted jury bribery. The part that Starkey played in the Cronin case—the assistance he gave in circulating false reports about the doctor's appearance in Toronto, etc.—has all been told.

While the Chicago and Toronto police were in correspondence on the subject of Deane's whereabouts Starkey was also missing, and was supposed to be either in New York or Chicago. The story sent out from New York says that Deane went direct to New York after he disappeared from Chicago the second time. The New York police were communicated with, and made a thorough search for Deane, but failed to find him, nor has any one been able to trace him since his last disappearance from the city.

What Inspector Marsh Says.

Inspector Marsh said yesterday that every effort had been made to capture Deane, who had been tracked as far as New York.

"Why did you want him?"

"There was good reason to suspect that he was the man who drove the white horse away from Dinan's stable the night Dr. Cronin was killed. I do not believe that the man is in this country or we would have captured him."

John F. Scanlan says that Deane is not the man who drove the white horse. "We know that man," said Mr. Scanlan, "and we have known him for over a year. He is not an Irishman. If the last administration had allowed the police to do good, honest work on the case we could have had the man long ago. He only left Chicago last year, and we kept track of him as long as it was possible for us to do so with the means we had. The story from New York is improbable for several reasons, and for one especially. The men who laid the conspiracy for the destruction of Dr. Cronin would not pay any of their hirelings for silence. It would only be opening the way for further demands. They would take other means to insure his silence. If they paid the money they would not take a receipt for it, and then go about showing the receipt and boasting that the man who received the money would never call on them for another dollar."

In fact, Mr. Scanlan suggested that the conspirators would deal with any one holding information that he was liable to divulge on the theory that "dead men tell no tales." Mr. Scanlan admitted that the man he had in mind as the driver of the white horse might be Peter Deane, although he did not know him by that name.

Another Story Turns Up.

In connection with the discussion of the Deane story yesterday another was told in the circles embracing the Cronin sympathizers. It involved an alleged attempt on the part of some of the anti-Cronin faction on the life of John, better known as "Major" Sampson, who testified in the trial of Coughlin et al. that Coughlin had endeavored to hire him to waylay and assault Dr. Cronin. The story goes that a month or so ago Sampson and others were discussing Iceman O'Sullivan's prospects for securing a new trial when Sampson was asked what kind of testimony he would give should there be a new trial. He replied that he would tell the truth as he had done before, whereupon there were angry words. All this occurred in a saloon. While the party was angrily discussing the "Major's" answer, a young woman called him into a room, where he was served with a drink. The next thing Sampson remembered was when he recovered consciousness in the office of a doctor who had applied a stomach pump to him just in time to save his life. The drink he was offered had been drugged. The story reached the newspapers, but "Major" Sampson entered a denial and the story was suppressed. Now some of the Cronin faction say that he agreed to say nothing of the attempt on his life after he had been promised a political situation which he has so far failed to receive.

The saloon in which the attempt on Sampson's life is alleged to have been made is the one at Chicago avenue and Clark street. It was formerly kept by Matt Danahy, a Camp 20 man, who left Chicago after the trial, and was a favorite resort of Martin Burke and some of his companions.

"This story only goes to show that the conspirators have desperate agents," said a Cronin sympathizer, "and if Deane knew anything of the case he was probably put out of the way."

PLACES THE FINDER ABOVE WANT.

Excavations in an Old Monastery Turn Up Millions of Dollars.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special.]—Seventy million dollars in gold and millions of dollars worth of gold dust, ornaments, and precious stones! This is the comfortable find which a contracter of Rio Janeiro was a few weeks since reported to have made. He was engaged in tearing down the old castle of San Antonio, and there he discovered this gold mine, where it had been hidden since some time in the last century. Further details were obtained today.

El Carreo de Caracas, published at Caracas, Venezuela, in its issue of July 1 gives an account of this discovery in an article which occupies almost the entire front page of the newspaper. According to it the find was made by an engineer who was tearing down the Castle of San Antonio.

Before it was converted into a castle San Antonio was a monastery under the control of the Jesuits. It is during this period of its history that the treasure is supposed to have been hidden. Underneath the castle are vaults built like the corridors of a mine, and in one of these a large number of cases, chests, and bundles was discovered. The contract for the demolition of the castle stipulated that in the event of the discovery of any precious metals half of the treasure should belong to the state. The engineer promptly notified the Brazilian Government, making a statement of the find, and soliciting official advice and assistance. The 112 wooden cases he found contained gold money to the value of about $70,000,000 in the shape of old Portuguese cruzados (ancient milreis worth about 50 cents each), and the accounting of the treasure was verified by documents found in the cases.

Among the papers found was a receipt of Friar Desarte Antone, Superior of the Order of Jesuits, acknowledging the receipt of 20,000,000 cruzados in gold to be turned over to Don John V. as a tribute of honor upon his voyage to Brazil. These 20,000,000 out of the 140,000,000 found, together with 2,560 kilograms of gold powder contained in the four iron chests, and 945 kilos of gold bars, vessels, and richly worked ornaments were to have gone to Portugal aboard the royal squadron of caravels and galleons, which, under the command of Don Sebastian, was to touch at Brazil en route to Lisbon.

It is said that when in the last century the Marquis of Pombat, the great Portuguese statesman, demanded the remittance of the above-named sum, Father Antone buried the treasure in the vaults of his monastery and denied that it had ever been in his possession, declaring that it had been taken away during the previous reign. In consequence of this denial, which did not deceive the Marquis, the Jesuits were expelled from Brazil and Portugal.

Twenty-six packages were found which contain a variety of precious stones whose value cannot be stated, as they have not yet been appraised. It is something enormous, however. The excavations about the castle are not yet finished, and a discovery of new treasures is not impossible.

HE IS LOOKING FOR LOWER PRICES.

Robert Lindblom Thinks That Wheat May Drop to 80 Cents Soon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—[Special.]—"What is your attitude on the wheat market?" Robert Lindblom, the Chicago Board of Trade man, was asked today.

"Constitutionally I am a bull," he said, "but I am now inclined to think that wheat is about as high as it can be expected to go. I was a bear all the time that it was from $1 to $1.15 per bushel, and I have been a bear until quite recently. We have an enormous wheat crop, and it is my opinion that wheat will, within a few weeks, establish itself at a permanent figure, which will continue for several months. It may be 80 cents or some figure in that vicinity, but I do not anticipate any great speculative changes for some time. The reason for my opinion is this: Wheat will be plentiful in this country, and the speculators, those men who buy 50,000 and 100,000 bushels of wheat, and the little dealers all through the country will not care to buy. They, in my opinion, are the only men as a class who are bulls in the market. The millers and the exporters, as well as the Board of Trade men, as a class, are on the bear side.

"Of course, this is not a universal rule, but it is substantially correct. The miller wants to buy his wheat as cheaply as he can and the exporter has the same desire, because he has the foreign markets to compete with. This brings the matter to this position: The foreign wheat buyer and the American miller are bears, and the American wheat-holder and speculator, on account of the great crop, have been scared out of making any extensive purchases. The farmers are racing with each other to see who can market his crop first before the price goes down."

COST THE LIVES OF SEVEN PERSONS.

Wreck of a Schooner Off the Coast of Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—Particulars were received by mail today of a harrowing disaster on the Newfoundland coast, the schooner Pubnico Belle being wrecked and two women and five children lost. Capt. Samuel Butts of the lost vessel states the Pubnico Belle with a crew of four men left Catalina Wednesday, July 8, bound for St. John's. It had on board five women and five children as passengers. A storm of wind and rain was encountered from 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night until daylight Thursday morning. The vessel lost its mainsail and foresail successively and ran ashore on the cliff at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The crew let go the anchor, which checked the vessel, but the chain parted from the violence of the storm. William Rose jumped ashore and the Captain threw a line to him. By this means the rest of the crew got a shore and the following passengers were saved: Mrs. Rachael Burton, Miss Julia Burton, and Miss Wells. Mrs. Freeman and Miss Carolina Higgins were drowned, five children were also lost, one being Mrs. Freeman's infant, another child coming on to St. John's, and the remaining three belonging to Mrs. Rachel Burton—a boy of 12 years, a boy of 9, and a girl of 5 years.

Another Gasoline Stove Victim.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. George Hun while lighting a gasoline stove set fire to her clothing and was burned to death. Her sick husband had a narrow escape, but efforts of neighbors saved him from a similar fate.

Two Bodies Found in the Whirlpool.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 19.—Early this morning two bodies were discovered in the whirlpool floating in the eddies. One is supposed to be the body of a woman.

IN HOUSES OF CANVAS.

TWO THOUSAND BLUE-COATED EMBRYO NAPOLEONS IN CAMP.

Yesterday's Brigade Formation the Greatest Military Display Since Gen. Miles Reviewed His Troops—A Solid Wall of Soldiers—Arrival of the Third—Corporals of the Guard Earn Their Chevrons—Life in the Tents.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—When a cannoneer at Camp Lincoln inserted the friction primer into the vent of the right piece of Maj. Tobey's Battery just before reveille this morning he was making preparation to awaken 2,000 men who would put on uniforms for roll-call. That is about the size of this camp. If 2,000 doesn't sound big it looks big. There was a brigade formation just after guard mount today, and as one stood over against the fence that separates the parade ground from the turnpike he looked upon a solid wall of blue-coated, white-helmeted, musket-bearing humanity that stretched for a measured quarter of a mile from right to left. Not only this, but the artillery force of the brigade, from lack of room to form a continuation of the alignment at the left flank, was forced to wheel to the right as a sort of supporting wing to the Second Regiment. There were army officers to the front and center of that line who had never seen as large an assembly of armed men.

It was the biggest thing in the way of a military display since Gen. Miles looked over the moving mass of canvas-coated regulars at Pine Ridge last winter as they passed in review at the close of the Sioux campaign. Then there was a sand-storm raging. Today the review passed off in a meadow full of sunlight while a breeze that seemed to get its temperature out of the cool camp grove moved along just fast enough to lift the folds of the flags clear of the halyards.

Col. Lawler, the ranking line Colonel in the First Brigade, brought his regiment into camp at a late hour last night. The command, the Third Regiment, has now 650 men under canvas in the camp. Then there are the First's 600, and the crowning showing of the Second, something over 700, to which the Battery's cannoneers may be added to make up the brace of thousands of the State troops now taking lessons in this Springfield school of the soldier. The Third Regiment never gets all its companies together save in a camp, for the commands are stationed in half a dozen different places. In concert and movements the companies are as a consequence seldom drilled, but this fact did not prevent Lieut.-Col. Hefferin, who commanded the Third at today's review, from taking the regiment through compactly and creditably.

Hard on the Guard.

The guard had a tough time of it last night. The corporals were probably willing within an hour after taps to forego their chevrons without compensation. It does not take more than a half dozen privates to make mighty interesting duty for a chain of sentinels. There was just about that number out of the 2,000 here who went to town after retreat and failed to show up at taps. Gen. Fitz-Simons had not omitted a guard tent from the structures ordered erected, and it meant a lodging within its portals and disagreeable fatigue work today for the men absent without leave if the guard corralled them on return.

The guard circling the camp is numerous and deep voiced. The half dozen absentees individually tested every point of that chain of sentinels. The result was that the calls for the corporal of the guard went 'round the posts after the manner of a big squad of men firing by file. Six men kept six hundred awake for an hour or two and landed in the "mill" after all. No one minded the noise and the corporals got as much knowledge of guard duty in one night as a regular "non-com." gets in a year, and moreover this is a camp of instruction. The Third added its quota to the guard today, and the camp now has a sentinel for every tent peg.

Springfield people did not turn out in particularly strong numbers this morning to look at the review headed by Gen. Fitz-Simons and tendered as a compliment to Adjutant-General Reece early in the day. They missed a sight that would stir enthusiasm in a man with but a vague idea as to the difference between a brigade and a guard relief. The review was preceded by an inspection, Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff riding down the front and back through the ranks of the three regiments, which stood at a rear open order.

The brigade was formed by Adjutant-General Maxwell and by him turned over to the General commanding.

Prompt in Their Work.

The regimental formations were prompt and the battery swung into line, under Lieut. Allen's command, as though the Springfield horses pulling the caissons and limber chests had performed hitherto the same work under regular instruction at Fort Leavenworth. The line wheeled into column of companies preparatory to the start simultaneously and without the wavering of the ranks. The guides took position promptly and the dress to the left was quick and correct and as the long column passed Gen. Reece and the United States inspecting officer, Capt. Mathey, who flanked the General at the reviewing point, the company fronts were like taut strings.

There were three bands to make music—that of the Second Regiment, the Elgin band which toots for the First, and the De Molay band of Bloomington that leads the Third foot.

Cols. Koch of the First and Judd of the Second have the United States colors at the entrance to their quarters. A sentinel guards the flags, and two color lines on a minor scale have thus been established. Not a person—civilian, or soldierman, or boy—gets by without taking off his hat, and way off at that, to the flag of his country. Both the First and Second have received reinforcements from the city. Two men were brought down last night by the guard of the First that Col. Koch had left behind to arrest men who declined to accompany their commands. The two men named were taken out of Marshall Field's store.

Capt. and Dr. Owen, who is doing a little inspecting of the militia hospital corps by order of the government, said today that he was amazed at the progress made in knowledge and drill by the recently added hospital contingents of the three regiments.

"A manual has just been issued," said the doctor, "and, though the men have not studied it, I find them adept at carrying out some of its most useful provisions. This simply means that the surgeons in charge have ideas in consonance with advanced military medical thought. I had no idea of meeting with such evidences of proficiency."

An Elaborate Mess Table.

Talk of the rations of a soldier, here is what "I" Company of the First set out on its mess table at noon today: Green turtle soup, Whitefish Point Shirley, Parisienne potatoes, cucumbers, roast beef, spring lamb with mint sauce, claret punch frappé, chicken sauté, à la Marengo, croquettes au riz, shrimp salad, lobster salad, bird nest pudding with wine sauce, ice-cream and cake, assorted fruit, nuts and raisins, watermelon, coffee, crackers, cheese, cigars. The cooks at State and brigade headquarters did about as well.

There were ceremonies enough tonight to suit a military monomaniac—three dress parades, two regimental and one brigade, following in close order.

It is cool in camp. At 4 o'clock this morning one needed more blankets than he had and recourse to overcoats was a necessity. This is soldiering weather. The spirit is in the camp and the daily drill and detailed work move willingly at its bidding. Bishop Fallows, the soldier Chaplain, preached to the boys under the trees this afternoon. He knows how to talk amid such surroundings, and his big congregation was composed of volunteer attendants, not one of whom deserted before the blessing.

There were four times as many civilians as soldiers on the parade ground tonight when the brigade put up its dress parade. There was a choke of carriages and a crush of men and women on foot. The crowd cheered each regiment as it reached the field, and did more in point of noise when the brigade commander and staff spurred to the front and center.

The music of the day has been sacred. There are more church airs now floating from near headquarters, and the heart of Chaplain Van Horne, who never missed a camp, is glad.

They Are Blameless.

Corporal McDonald and the men who were arrested in Chicago while trying to apprehend a deserter are quietly doing duty at Camp Lincoln. No action has been taken in their cases because they are held blameless by the military authorities. The Corporal said today that he would have used force to prevent the arrest of himself and men had he not been overpowered unexpectedly. The officers and men of Company G are bitter in their denunciation of the police. The reported forcible taking of two men out of Marshall Field's store in Chicago yesterday by a detail of the First Regiment has excited some little unfavorable comment here. It is said by an officer of medium rank but of great influence in the First that a big mistake was made in arresting the two men at Fields'.

"These men," he said, "had taken their vacations, and as many other members of their regiment had been allowed to go to camp by the Field management it was but fair that a few should be left. At any rate, a command that has received the favors that the First has from Marshall Field might have kept its hands off the two privates in his employ."

GOV. WINANS REVIEWS THE TROOPS.

Many Cases of Heat Prostration in the Michigan Military Camp.

CAMP CUSTER, WHITMORE LAKE, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—The State militiamen in camp here today did not have as many opportunities to saunter by the shady lakeside and worship nature as they thought they might have Sunday. Instead there was lots of hard work in a broiling sun. Brigade dress parade under the eye of Gov. Winans was a thing to stir every one from Inspector General to the rearmost private, and the result was a creditable display. The work was so severe and the air so stifling hot, however, that fourteen of the boys dropped out of ranks and were taken to the hospital in the ambulance. None of the cases are thought to be serious. Tomorrow is practically the last day in camp, although some of the companies will not get away until Tuesday morning.

M'KNIGHT APPEARED ALONE IN COURT.

Contempt Proceedings Against the Managers of Russell Harrison's Paper.

BUTTE, Mont., July 19.—[Special.]—The hearing of the case of contempt of court, in which George E. Boos, business manager; James McKnight, editor, and F. R. Bowie, city editor of Helena *Journal*, Russell B. Harrison's paper, were cited to appear before Judge McHatton for a scurrilous article reflecting on the integrity of the Judge of the District Court, came up yesterday. The matter was printed after the effort of the Root party to get a change of venue from this county to another for the trial of the great Davis will case, involving the possession of the millions which Judge Davis left, and alleged the impossibility of getting a fair trial of the case in this county. It was a radical article, even were the facts true as alleged, and is only accounted for by the well-known jealousy of Helena people for everything in this city.

Neither Boos nor Bowie appeared in response to the citation for contempt of court. Editor McKnight came alone. The other two filed answers disclaiming any knowledge of the article or its author. McKnight came without counsel, and thought he could straighten the whole thing out by a few words of personal explanation. He did not realize the gravity of his position, and several times had to have it explained to him by the court that he must answer in writing. This he finally agreed to do, and during the noon recess prepared his answer, admitting that the article was published in the Helena *Journal* July 7, that he is the managing editor, but denying the matter reflects on the court's judicial character and honesty, or that of the Judge. He also denied that it is disrespectful or intended to cast odium on the court or Judge; that the article was written by him, or that he had any intention of committing any contempt of court. Judge McHatton wanted to know where he got his information on which the article was based, and as McKnight was not prepared to go on with the case, and as the Judge desired the presence of the other defendants, he postponed further hearings until 7 p. m. next Thursday, when he advised Mr. McKnight to be ready to appear by counsel.

HOWELL'S AFFAIRS DO NOT IMPROVE.

Present Indications Point to a Big Shrinkage in the Assets.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—[Special.]—R. Howell's affairs instead of improving under the scrutiny to which they are being subjected are gradually becoming worse and more entangled. Mr. Howell's friends are losing confidence in his ability to pull through the crisis, not only on account of the indefinite character of the liabilities that were scattered through the West and Southwest by George W. Howell, but because they think there will be a large shrinkage of the lumberman's available assets when the time for a general accounting arrives. Advices received yesterday showed that creditors were jumping on property wherever they could find it. Half a dozen attachment suits have been begun. Mr. Howell has a large amount of lumber piled up awaiting shipment. Property worth many thousands of dollars is in the hands of the Sheriff, while creditors in Nebraska and Kansas are swarming around the yards in such numbers as to suggest the possibility of carrying away every board that is not nailed down. Mr. Howell and his legal advisers were seemingly no better informed about the condition of his affairs yesterday than they were Thursday, and beyond confirming the vague and unsatisfactory statement that the liabilities will approximate $1,500,000 they declined to give out any information. S. R. Howell announces that a statement of assets and liabilities will be prepared. In the meantime he will devote his personal attention to securing a full account of G. W. Howell's transactions on paper bearing the indorsements of Howell, Jewett & Co.

Lynched a Negro Murderer in Arkansas.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., July 19.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning John Farmer, the negro who was charged with having assassinated Dr. C. Buckner near Dermott Wednesday night, and who had been bound over to await the action of the grand jury, was taken from the calaboose by an armed mob and hanged to a tree. Farmer confessed to the crime, giving as reason that he wanted to marry Callie Marion, the negro girl who was cooking for Buckner, and that Buckner was in the way. The shooting was done at the instance of the Marion woman, who barely escaped lynching. She was hurried off to Lake Village this morning in the custody of two Deputy Sheriffs.

Five Men Drowned in the Tennessee River.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—While seining in the Tennessee River, near Murray, yesterday, Ed Brown, Walter Strader, John L. Meador, Dick Eaves, and John T. Brame were drowned. The party numbered eight. Brame, Brown, and Strader became entangled in the seine, Meador and Eaves were swept under by the current, while the other three men succeeded in reaching the bank. The seine when hauled in still contained the three men who became entangled in it. Eaves and Meador have not been found.

MERRY WAR ON THE TURF

CORRIGAN OPENS THE FIGHT ON THE HANKINS SYNDICATE.

He Offers Free Admission to the Hawthorne Track and Promises to Spend $500,000 in an Effort to Drive the Garfield Park Club to the Wall—Attractions Offered This Week by the Rival Racing Associations.

The local racing war begins today. That it is a war is useless to deny. The managers of the Hankins side are guarded in their comment, and talk wisely about the rights of mankind, the free and fruitful local field, and the survival of the fittest. Ed Corrigan speaks from the shoulder, says it is war, and that he will win because his track has earned public confidence, and the other fellows, no matter how surrounded, can never do that. Indicative of the fight some faking as to the horses going to the tracks from Washington Park has been resorted to. The war is likely to be a long and costly one, and during it the participants are likely to be hard pushed to make both ends meet, though there is plenty of wealth in both camps.

The first gun will be fired this morning by the wholesale distribution of the following dodger, thousands of which were struck off last night:

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
Thirty-fifth and West Forty-eighth-sts.

FREE ADMISSION FREE
TO THE
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
RUNNING RACES.

Five Races Today, with Sixty-six Entries, including a Stake Race. Races start at 2 o'clock.
FREE ADMISSION FREE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL trains leave depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:15, and 1:30 p. m. C., B. and Q. trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:55 and 1:30 p. m.

Corrigan Will Spend Half a Million.

The Garfield Park club may be expected to retaliate. It is hinted that Corrigan's next move will be to charter free trains. Then the Garfield Park club may charter free cable trains for its patrons.

One who knows Corrigan well reports him as saying that he has $500,000 cold cash, all of which he intends using if necessary to crush Hankins, McDonald, et al. and if that is insufficient he knows where he can get more. That it is going to be a merry and aggressive war, no one doubts.

Horse-owners and the regular crowd that follows the races—it will be far larger than usual this year—will go where they think they see "good things." From 500 to 1,000 men, who usually go to St. Paul and then drift East, will do the races in Chicago this year. Each track will show at least twenty-five or thirty bookmakers at work this afternoon. The fee at each is $100 per day, and if the crowds keep them busy enough to stay on they and the privileges will about support the tracks. The end of the fight is likely to be an agreement and a division of dates.

The Hankins syndicate has decidedly the advantage in the location of its track. The disadvantage of the stock of the Garfield Park club being in peculiar hands is largely tempered by the character of its racing officials. There is no question of Col. Clark's and Bob Swigert's ability and honesty in the judges' stand.

Ed Corrigan's advantages are in a better establishment, a steady following which it will be hard to divert without good reason, and the uniformly better class of horses that bid fair to race at Hawthorne on account of stake engagements.

Comparison of the Rival Cards.

The cards for today show this. On each an effort was made, and the Hawthorne card is by far the better of the two. Outside of the groups which are ranged about the parties to the fight the general public ought to and will go for its racing amusement where it can get most for its money. Racing need not suffer, but rather benefit by the war. There will certainly be enough of it, and, unlike the baseball trouble of last year, sentiment ought not to cut even an early figure in the matter. The principals may as well be careful, however, lest in their fighting they spoil the eye of the public and beat down the sport they claim to protect, thus disgusting the large class of people who love the thoroughbred for the excitement his gameness and speed furnish. Incidentally, if derby methods are used in the war adverse legislation may be applied to local racing, which at its best is and always has been peculiarly the mark for the legislative striker and mountebank.

A turfman of national reputation, who is dodging the fight, said yesterday, before leaving for St. Paul: "Outside of location Corrigan has by far the best of it and deserves public support. The Garfield Park club must prove its quality against odds before the public will flock to its track, though novelty will give it good crowds for some days. So far the new club has made no mistakes, and if the officials chosen are not changed—if they are interfered with, new men must be secured—the racing at Garfield Park will be strictly to the honest line. From Monday's entries Corrigan undoubtedly has attracted the best horses. There will be plenty of scratches on both cards. Chicago is a wonderful town for racing, yet it is safe to say that neither track can make any money bucking against the other. I think the outcome will be an agreement and division of dates, as in the East."

This Week's Events at the Rival Tracks.

The Hawthorne stakes for this week are as follows:

Monday—The Trial Stakes, $35 each, $1,000 added, for 2-year-olds, colts and geldings, six furlongs.

Tuesday—Freeland Handicap, $60 each, $1,500 added, for all ages, one mile and three-sixteenths.

Wednesday—La Grange Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $35 each, $1,000 added, five furlongs.

Thursday—Illinois Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $60 each, $1,250 added, one mile.

Friday—Racine Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $60 each, $1,250 added, one mile and one-eighth.

Saturday—Test Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $35 each, $1,000 added, six furlongs.

Racing begins at 2:30 p. m. promptly.

The valuable races of the week at Garfield Park are:

Monday—Purse $1,000, for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs.

Tuesday—Purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds, one mile, and a $700 free handicap for all ages at one mile and one-sixteenth.

Wednesday—Purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and one-eighth, and a $700 free handicap for the same class at one mile.

Thursday—Purse $1,000, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, and a $700 free handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and one-sixteenth.

Friday—Purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds, one mile and one-eighth, and a $700 free handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile.

Saturday—Free handicap, $1,000 added, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, and a $700 free handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and one-eighth.

Racing begins at 2:30 p. m. promptly.

The judges at Hawthorne will be Capt. J. B. Malone, J. C. Burke, and Mr. Cheatam of Nashville.

Grand Army Rates Causing Trouble.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The Ohio visitors to the G. A. R. encampment are coming at the rate of one cent per mile. The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads, the three main north and south lines through Ohio, have agreed upon a one cent per mile rate, and the Transportation committee of the Ohio G. A. R. have made these three roads the official lines. A member of the Michigan Passenger Association said last night that these rates would lead to a general smash in rates on all lines. The Baltimore and Ohio and Big Four will be compelled to meet the rate or surrender the business, and if several other big roads should follow the passenger associations would have a merry war upon their hands.

He Drifted This Time.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—Jesse Streitt, the boy sleeper of Seymour, awoke at 7 o'clock this morning after a continuous sleep of 109 hours. He was not in heaven this time but his spirit drifted through the air.

HALF A CENTURY OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.

Commissioner Hoyne's Golden Jubilee—Reminiscences of His Career.

It was just fifty years ago yesterday that United States Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne, a lad of 16 years, arrived in Chicago from New York City. He wasn't bewildered with the rush and roar of the traffic on the streets. There were no monster business blocks to amaze him and there were no black clouds of smoke darkening the skies. On the contrary, the stillness of the place was rather depressing. A few sickly swine rooted along the gutters of the main thoroughfare in search of food and groups of rather shiftless-looking men loitered about the entrances of the grocery stores and saloons.

About the first man he met was a tall, ungainly fellow, who, he afterwards learned, was "Long John" Wentworth. Of him he inquired the way to the office of his brother, who was then City Clerk at a salary of $200 a year.

"The town was on the decline at that time," said Uncle Phil last evening. "There was no money here, and people were leaving in disgust. I copied assessment lists for my brother, and the whole amounted to scarcely $10,000."

Continuing, he said it did not occur to him to celebrate the golden jubilee of his arrival in Chicago or he would have kept open house for his friends. His family is out of the city, and after breakfasting yesterday he took a ride on the cable cars out to Jackson Park and on his return stopped at the home of Ald. Summerfield and took dinner. Here he met several old acquaintances, who reprimanded him for not remaining at home to receive the congratulations of his friends on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Chicago.

He could scarcely realize that the Chicago of today was the same locality to which he came fifty years ago. In looking back over the years it seemed like a dream.

Uncle Phil was in the old North Market Hall Sept. 1, 1854, when the mob assailed Stephen A. Douglas and prevented him from speaking. He was clerk of the court during the trial of Banker George W. Green for poisoning his wife. Isaac N. Arnold had charge of Green's defense, and during the trial, which lasted over two weeks, business was almost suspended that the people might go to court.

It was thirty-six years ago last January that he was appointed United States Commissioner.

BRAZIL'S FORMER SLAVES WON'T WORK.

Agriculturists Suffering from Lack of Hands—Argentine Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—A letter to the Bureau of American Republics says: "Since the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil the domestic service, as well as the agricultural labor of the Republic, has been greatly demoralized and many families find themselves entirely without servants, the colored people—the former slaves—refusing to work for love or for money. The City Council of Rio de Janeiro attempted to regulate the domestic service by an ordinance which prohibited a servant from leaving a household without thirty days' notice and had several other equally rigorous provisions, but the measure has been disapproved by the Minister of the Interior, whose sanction is necessary to carry into effect any municipal regulation.

The official papers of Rio de Janeiro announce that the Minister of Agriculture has asked the Minister of Finance to give him a credit of $17,000 on account of the quota of Brazil in the expense of the intercontinental railway survey.

According to official statistics the imports of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of the present fiscal year were $19,758,291, against $42,959,938 during the same period of the preceding year. The exports were $39,202,510, against $40,521,092 the preceding year.

SHE IS NOW MRS. BELLEW.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Her Leading Support Married in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—[Special.]—At last Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew have dropped into double harness. At least so letters just received in this city from China state. Their marriage occurred just before the Belgic sailed two weeks ago. Mrs. Potter received a cablegram that her husband had secured a divorce, and as there were no other impediments she decided that China was as good a place to be married as any. While in Australia Mrs. Potter and her actor, Laner, made lots of money, but they lost it all after they went to China. It is given out on good authority that they were even reduced to playing with amateurs.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special.]—The story from San Francisco to the effect that Mrs. Potter had received cable advices that she was no longer Mr. Potter's wife is disbelieved. Nor is credit given the tale of her alleged marriage with Bellew.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES MADE BY KOCH.

Important Facts Relating to Consumption's Cure Soon to Be Made Public.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—[Special.]—The star of Dr. Koch, the great physician whose discovery of anti-consumption lymph set the world a wondering only a few months ago, is soon to rise again. Dr. Ernest La Place of the Medico Chirurgical College said today that within a short time the world will hear again from Koch; that he will make important scientific revelations, and that it will be proved that he is on the right road toward a cure of consumption.

This statement from Dr. La Place is of the utmost importance, for he keeps fully informed of all that transpires in the studios and laboratories of European scientists, and enjoys as well a close personal acquaintance with Dr. Koch.

FRUIT BRANDIES WILL BE PLENTIFUL.

Maryland Distillers Taking Advantage of the Big Apple and Peach Crop.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—[Special.]—For the first time in four or five years all the fruit-brandy stills on the eastern shore of Maryland will be in full operation this summer. Apples and peaches are the fruits used, and there will be an abundant crop of both. There are about 100 registered stills on the Peninsula between the Chesapeake and the Delaware bays. More of them will be in operation this year than at any time within twenty years. It is probable that 20,000 gallons of apple and peach brandy will be made this year on the Peninsula, on which a tax of $18,000 will be paid into the United States Treasury.

Swallowed by the Standard.

FINDLAY, O., July 19.—[Special.]—The Northwestern National Gas company, of which Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster is President, has obtained possession of the Marion National Gas company, the only independent national gas organization in Northwestern Ohio which the Standard people did not control. This purchase gives the Northwestern, which is a Standard Oil corporation, a monopoly of all the national gas territory in this section, except that owned by the Cities of Toledo and Findlay.

Suit for 700,000 Acres of Land.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The Attorney-General of Texas is preparing to bring suit against the Texas and Pacific railway and Messrs. Charles Canola, Simon Drake, and William Strauss of New York for the recovery of 700,000 acres of land. He has sent to Jeff Davis County the first papers looking to the cancellation of the patent to the land.

A Chicago Man Drowned at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—[Special.]—Charles Vail, who came here about ten days ago from Brooklyn, but who formerly lived in Chicago, was drowned at Saratoga Lake this afternoon. He was in the service of John Tolmie of the Lakeside House, and was engineer of the steam yacht Nadia Gus.

LAST EDITION.

EVIDENCE OF TREASON.

It Is Said to Have Been Found in Seized Guelph Documents.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The Duke of Cumberland Claimed to Be at the Bottom of It.

PRINCESS FREDRICA'S POSITION.

A Curious Warning to Tourists in the Tyrolean Alps.

NEWS NOTES AND GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, July 19.—The police made hundreds of domiciliary visits in the cities and villages of Hanover Friday and Saturday to determine the truth of rumors that a treasonable Guelph movement was in progress. The search was ordered by President von Bennigsen. Scores of compromising letters and documents were seized, and, although the contents of them have been kept strictly secret, Hanover dailies claim to have information that the confiscated papers prove the existence of a widespread Guelph conspiracy against the imperial government. It is said that treasonable clubs and unions to promote the Guelph disaffection toward the empire have been subsidized and managed by numerous agents of the Duke of Cumberland. The *Germania*, the organ of the Clerical and Guelph party, protests that the movement in question exists only in the minds of the leaders of the government, who intend to make it an excuse for retaining the entire Guelph. The seized documents, it is said, will be used in the next session of Parliament as evidence of the justification of such action. The whole matter will probably be ventilated in a series of state trials, and it will then be learned whether or not the Princess Fredrica of Hanover is implicated in the movement. Her husband, Baron Ramminger, is assumed to have been the Duke of Cumberland's right hand man in the organization of the clubs and unions. Both he and his wife were recently guests of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Emperor William II. has informed the Queen that he intends to take decisive action in the affair, which in view of his desire for England's friendship he hardly would have done had he not been able to show proofs in support of his resolution.

Why the Picture Was Rejected.

The committee of the Berlin art exhibition have sent out a confidential circular to members of the Artists' Union explaining the reasons for the original rejection of the Moltke portrait. This picture was painted by a Hungarian woman and was rejected by the Exhibition jury. The Emperor, however, bought it and ordered the hanging committee to give it one of the most advantageous positions in the exhibition. This was done. The confidential circular explains that the portrait was rejected for purely artistic reasons.

Dr. Krueger, the husband of Vilma Parlaghy, the artist, claimed that she had a great Austrian medal conferring on her the privilege of exemption from the verdicts of exhibition juries. Upon examination the medal was found to be merely a personal gift from Emperor Franz Joseph in recognition of her giving the imperial gallery a portrait of the poet Bauernfeld. It had absolutely nothing to do with artistic merits. The committee reiterates its opinion that the portrait of Moltke was a bad likeness. Before his departure for England the Emperor appropriated 150,000 marks to the purchase of pictures by foreign artists for the National gallery in Berlin, reserving the right to review the list of pictures bought and to be the final judge of the propriety of rejection or acceptance in every case. The prize list of painters and sculptors who participated in the exhibition was submitted to the Emperor before he started on his summer tour. He expressed dissatisfaction with the awards, but the final decision was deferred till his return to Berlin. The jury threatens to resign once for all. The Empress Frederica is trying to make peace.

The Fight Against von Vollmar.

The storm against Deputy von Vollmar is still gathering in the Social-Democratic party. About five weeks ago he declared himself before a meeting of his constituents at Munich for Germany and the Triple Alliance and against the unpatriotic policy of the Social-Democratic leaders, Bebel and Liebknecht. He also said the friendly policy of Emperor William II. toward the workingmen had rendered it advisable to give up the policy of opposing the government in everything. There was a great outcry against Von Vollmar on the part of the straightout Social-Democrats. A few days ago, nevertheless, he delivered another address of the same tendency as the first. The *Volks Tribune*, a Social-Democratic organ, now demands his immediate expulsion from the party. Von Vollmar's constituents, however, support him still. All this is rather ominous for the harmony of the National Social-Democratic convention next October.

Reckless Expenditures of Money.

The reverses of the German party in the municipal elections in Metz were not due to the spreading of French propaganda in that city, as has been reported. The actual cause of the revulsion of popular sentiment was the recklessness of the German majority of the last Municipal Council in spending the people's money. For instance, some time ago 400,000 marks were appropriated for the building of a new Protestant church, for which there was neither a demand nor use. French agitators made much of this sort of extravagance and promised general municipal reform and lighter taxation in case their candidates should be chosen. The revanche issue was kept in the background. Since the election, however, all Frenchmen have claimed that the victory was obtained on the national issue. Similar tactics were successful in Strassburg, Colmar, and Mulhouse. In all the municipal campaigns the priests exercised their influence persistently and unceasingly against the German candidates.

A Warning to Tourists.

The *Tiroler Tageblatt* publishes a curious warning to tourists in the Tyrolese Alps. They must not, it says, wear red shawls, nor carry red sunshades when near the grazing cattle, which are abundant in the lower altitudes there. Several tourists wearing red garments have been killed by bulls this summer in consequence of disregard of such precautions. Recently an American woman, who, despite all the warnings of the people, wore a red gown up the mountains, was attacked and gored by a mad bull. Another warning is not to drink or bathe in the water of mountain streams. A Dutch merchant who was recently imprudent enough to do both is now lying in a peasant's hut.

Due to the Russian Exodus.

Germany and Austria have become alarmed by the vast increase recently of applications for naturalization. This increase is especially remarkable on the Eastern frontier and is supposed to be due to the Russian exodus. Between 20,000 and 30,000 Russians have been naturalized in the two Empires this year. Although the aid committee in Charlottenburg has made every possible effort to ship Russian Hebrews to England and America the German people are far from satisfied and are demanding more stringent naturalization laws.

His Job Not a Pleasant One.

Count Munster, German Ambassador in Paris, has again asked for permission to retire from his position. The French mission is the most disagreeable one in the German service, and throughout his official duties Count Munster has been embarrassed by awkward questions concerning passports in the lost provinces and similarly delicate matters which require instant action and at the same time great tact and circumspection. Count Munster, although so exceptionally amiable and patient that he is generally regarded as quite devoid of diplomatic ability, lost all desire to stay in his ticklish position after the hostile reception of the Empress Frederick in Paris. Should he leave, the German Government would have difficulty in finding a man for his mission, for he is not only discreet and forbearing, but unusually affable in society, and is known as a "good fellow." The Countess has been active in charitable work in Paris, and has tried to add to her husband's popularity. Nevertheless, both have been rather coolly received, and nobody wonders that they wish more congenial associations. Next April was the time set by Count Munster in his request for his retirement. The Emperor replied: "I understand and sympathize with you in your difficult position, but a post of danger is a post of honor. There is work for you to do in Paris for me and the Fatherland. Nobody else at present is qualified for it, so I must ask you to make further sacrifice."

Sold Titles on the Installment Plan.

Privy Councilor Manche was lately discharged from his office as director in the Kaiser's Privy Purse Department. Before that he was in the service of Prince Frederick Charles. It was proved that he habitually accepted bribes for securing titles, and even went so far as to sell them on the installment plan. Manche's insatiable appetite for champagne became the means of his destruction. It appears that he ordered champagne from a dozen or more small firms, promising each of them a diploma as a royal and princely purveyor. He also converted 10,000 marks sent to the Royal Almoner's Department to his own use, and when asked to account for it he claimed that he had forwarded the money to different distinguished people who are now dead for distribution by them among the poor. When he was at length arrested Manche's wife sent 10,000 marks anonymously to the conscience fund. It is scarcely probable that Manche, who is already punished by his disgraceful dismissal and the loss of his lawful pension, will ever go to prison, for he knows too much, and the powers that be are no doubt afraid that under these circumstances, if pressed too hard, he would reveal many disgraceful secrets connected with court life.

Echoes of the Kaiser's Visit.

The German official and the unofficial press alike are equally jubilant in the opinions they have printed on the reception which was accorded to the Emperor in London. Not only do the Berlin newspapers write in a strain of intense congratulation, but the leading organs of Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, and even of Hanover, are hearty in their expression of satisfaction and gratification. Many persons, eminent both in court and society life, have said that the glorious welcome of the English people, while most heartily desired, was scarcely expected, as there was a strong belief that the English as a nation were jealous of the growing preponderance of power of Germany, and in particular of its gradually increasing colonial influence.

"I wish our King and Emperor would make his state entry into your city on horseback," was the desire expressed by one of the royal chamberlains to a well-known Englishman. "His Majesty has long legs, and is well over the average height, so that he looks tall on horseback. In a carriage, however, owing to his shortness of body he looks quite a little man, and the effect of his naturally majestic mien will be lost on the British populace. He will look all helmet."

Spoiled the Pastor's Speech.

Pastor Stoeker, once a court chaplain, has been engaged in making anti-Semitic speeches at Darmstadt. Some evenings ago he apostrophized the large audience which had assembled to listen to him in this fashion:

"Who is it who has robbed this German nation of its love for its fatherland, of its honesty and its virtue? Who are the scoundrels who are fostering crime, impurity, and even theft?"

As he uttered these words Pastor Stoeker paused and looked all around the hall in an impressive manner. Suddenly a man with a pale face jumped up in his place and cried in a loud voice: "The Prussians, your reverence, the Prussians."

Herr Stoeker was so surprssed and disgusted at this unexpected interruption, which marred the effect of his rhetorical pause, that he forgot to pass round the customary contribution hat.

Vacancy in a Conservative Stronghold.

A vacancy has been created in the Eleventh Imperial Electoral District of Wurtemburg by the election of Deputy Leeman, National Liberal, to a professorship in Tubingen University. Leeman was elected to the Reichstag in February, 1890, over the candidate of the People's party. The promotion of Herr von Puttkammer leaves a parliamentary vacancy in the Stolp district, Pomerania. This district is a conservative stronghold, as is shown by the fact that Puttkammer could be elected in it, for he is doubtless the most public man in Germany. His successor will be a reactionary Conservative like himself, and will be chosen probably almost without opposition. There will be an election next week in Memel-Heyde-Krug, which was once Moltke's constituency. The Independents hope to return from it Dr. Shew.

A Professor's Queer Conduct.

Dr. von Kalckstein, formerly a professor at the Koenigsberg University, and of late a respected resident of Berlin, went some time ago with his wife to Alpnach in the Unterwalden. One morning he started alone to climb Mount Pilatus. At night he did not return and search was made for him in vain. It was supposed that he perished in the mountain, but it is reported that the doctor has recently been seen in Berlin and that he has since left for America. The affair is enveloped in mystery. The friends of the doctor can find no reasonable explanation of his conduct. He was a man of ample means and was on good terms with his wife, who is distracted with grief at his loss, for she refuses to believe that he has deserted her.

Entertained by Minister Phelps.

Minister Phelps is still unable to sit up more than a few hours daily. He entertained Messrs. H. Webb and William Smith Brown of New York at luncheon last Thursday.

Mr. Carr, a banker of Dubuque, Ia., and twelve residents of that town, who are making a tour of Europe, called at the legation to shake hands with Minister Phelps, who received them in bed.

A party of Louisville girls, who were traveling without a chaperon, also called at the legation, and said they had accidentally met Senators Washburn and McMillan in a mountain district in Norway and had celebrated the Fourth of July with them, who, they assert, were the only persons of the male sex they had spoken to on the entire trip.

Found a Friend in the Empress.

When the Empress last attended church in Berlin a little girl, remarkable for her delicate beauty, who was seated in the neighborhood of the royal pew, suddenly fainted. She was carried out of the sacred edifice and her Majesty directed one of her ladies in waiting to take her smelling bottle to the little sufferer. A day or two ago a chamberlain called to inquire after the child in her Majesty's name, and finding that the parents were poor, respectable, and hardworking folk a sum of money was left for their immediate necessities and an intimation that further notice would be taken of them. One of the royal physicians has been instructed to take charge of the little girl, who will be sent to school and her expenses defrayed by the Empress herself.

More Money for the Army.

The Hamburger *Correspondenten* recently asserted to the alarm of many good people and the disgust of a tax-ridden nation that a supplementary credit was to be asked for the army at the autumn session of the Reichstag. As this was wholly unexpected denials came from all quarters; but the *Correspondenten* today repeats its statement, which it says it has had ample time to verify, and declares there is no reason to doubt its sources of information.

Dresdan to Have a New Theater.

Dresdan is to have a new theater of imposing pretenses calculated to make in the field of the drama the equal of the famous opera house in that center of music. The works to be performed are selected from the classical repertory and are to be played by the best actors and with the finest scenery. Perfection of detail, completeness of ensemble, and unity of action will be aimed at. Felix Schweighofer has been selected as manager.

To Strengthen the Bridges.

With regard to the government policy of squandering the earnings of highly profitable lines in building and maintaining the so-called strategic routes which may not even be used in any future war, it is said the government intends asking for immense credits from the next diet for the purpose of rebuilding most of the railway bridges on the government roads. The Swiss bridge horror and similar accidents have frightened the Minister of Public Works, who admits that many bridges are now more heavily used than was originally intended on account of the general increase of traffic. Especial fears are entertained with regard to the iron bridges. A commission will be appointed next session consisting of army and railway engineers and scientific men generally to decide what is best to be done and what means to adopt to increase the security of iron bridges. The government is conscious that new railway credits cannot easily be obtained, as the general management of the State railways is notorious.

Convicted the Wrong Man.

August Conrad, a Berlin barkeeper, who received a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary for having entered the house of Herr Degenan, a merchant, bound and maltreated the maid servant, and stolen 150 thalers, has produced proof that he is innocent and that a relative of Degenan committed the crime. After the robbery the relative fled to Mecca, whence he sent his confession. Conrad will bring a suit for damages.

Has Twice the Force of Dynamite.

Military circles are greatly interested in the new explosive called ecrasit, which has lately been tried at Presburg. The experiments were intended to test the comparative merits of dynamite and ecrasit, and have resulted favorably to the new explosive, which is found to possess twice the force of dynamite, and, moreover, being accompanied by no detonation, is more convenient as a charge in firearms and is less liable to explode in case of accident.

To Train the Firemen.

The fire companies of Berlin and Potsdam will operate for the next five nights on the Emperor's Potsdam residence. The men will be alarmed as though a real fire had occurred and the flames will be indicated by artificial lights. Soldiers detailed for the purpose will be rescued from windows, balconies, and roofs. This drill is for training purposes, and the plans of the whole proceeding were worked out by the Emperor while abroad.

Wild Flight of a Train.

The locomotive of a freight train was struck by lightning near Oberglocahau this week and the fireman and engineer were killed. The conductor first realized that something was wrong when he noticed that the train dashed along without any regard for signals. He crawled along the outside of the cars to the engine and got his hand on the throttle just in time to avert a collision.

A Doctor's Crooked Work.

The Berlin Society of Physicians held a special meeting yesterday evening and expelled one of its members, Dr. Sutoris. The charge against him was the long-continued and systematic practice of frauds in connection with the municipal sick fund. The doctor was in the habit of drawing fees for fictitious cases, and he had made from this source an aggregate of 10,000 marks.

Can Eat Only Sound Dogs.

The scarcity of meat in Munich is so great that the police have given orders that no dogs should be slaughtered for eating purposes unless adjudged sound by the veterinary surgeons. Three butchers were arrested for slaughtering and selling the meat of stolen dogs. One butcher was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for slaughtering thirty stolen mongrels.

Wilhelm Will Go Along.

Prince Wilhelm of Wurtemburg will attend the Emperor on his northern trip on board the yacht Amely, chartered in Bremen and leaving Sunday for the Norwegian seas. The yacht is filled with scientific apparatus, etc., for which the Emperor's own yacht, the Hohenzollern, has no room. The friendship between the Emperor and Prince Wilhelm is of long standing.

The Kaiser to Visit Alsace.

After the fall maneuvers, including a review of the Bavaria regiment, Emperor William will visit Alsace-Lorraine. This trip, like the Emperor's purchase of an estate near Metz some time ago, is a part of his plan to attach to the empire more closely the people of the two provinces by means of their more intimate acquaintance with their sovereign.

The New Harbor of Strasburg.

The new Rhine harbor of Strasburg will be opened about the middle of August, and great expectations are entertained of the commercial future of Alsace on that account, as the harbor will admit large seagoing vessels, which can travel from Antwerp to that city in one continuous trip.

Bismarck's Movements.

Prince Bismarck will leave Schoenhausen Tuesday to drink the waters of Kissingen for a week. His health is as usual, and he continues to receive and address delegations of tradesmen, representative committees from cities, and schoolteachers. Princess Bismarck is ailing.

Anti-Slave Lottery Drawing.

The drawing in the first class of the German Anti-Slave Lottery will take place Oct. 12 to 15; in the second class Dec. 19 to 21. There are 5,910 prizes, aggregating 925,000 marks, in the first class, and 13,020 prizes, aggregating 2,750,000 marks, in the second class.

Coburg's Budget.

The budget of the Duchy of Coburg for the coming year has been made public. The receipts are estimated at 420,500. This is one of the few States in the world which maintains a regular annual surplus and whose people don't grumble over it.

Died While Delivering an Oration.

The independent Deputy and Councilor of Justice, Wissmann, while completing a long oration in Wiesbaden, before the district synod, was stricken with paralysis of the right side and fell dying to the floor.

Nearly All Came to America.

Official returns show that 65,800 emigrants left Hamburg during the first half of the present year, an increase of 18,000 over the same period last year. Four-fifths of the emigration was for America.

Want an Opinion on Long Trails.

The police has demanded the opinions of physicians on the subject of prohibiting the wearing of long trailing dresses by ladies in outdoor costume on account of the dust thus caused to rise to the peril of the health of the people.

The Column of Victory Sinking.

The Column of Victory erected in the Thiergarten after the Franco-German war is sinking on the right side. A commission has been appointed to investigate and, if possible, stop the threatened destruction, as the column is one of the sights of Berlin.

Studying Finances.

Cpl. Brawley, member elect of the United States Congress for the City of Charleston, S. C., is here studying German finances and collecting material for arguments against silver coinage.

Notes and Gossip.

The heat in Hamburg yesterday was intense, the mercury reaching 92° Fahrenheit. This is an extraordinary figure for that city. It came near to causing a general suspension of business.

Lieut.-Gen. Count Rantzan, Commander of Ehrenbreitstein, the fortress across the Rhine from Coblenz, is dead.

Prof. Alois Martin, founder of the Volunteer Sick-Nursing Society, died yesterday at the Munich University. The Empress Frederick took deep interest in this institution, of which she was chief patroness, and Prof. Martin was associated with her Majesty as a dear friend and trusted adviser in all her benefactions.

Hermann Garbing, who recently organized in Berlin a peace army in imitation of Gen. Booth's Salvation Army, has been arrested for burglary. His wife gave the information against him.

A young woman named Adele Schaeffer recently drowned herself in the Spree, and was buried in the churchyard of the Charity Hospital. This morning her lover, Ferdinand Steinhoff, was found stretched dead upon the grave, having shot himself through the heart with a revolver.

Mr. Gunther Got Them at a Bargain.

It is reported in London that Mr. C. F. Gunther paid only $4,000 for the celebrated painting of Columbus by Moro, and that Mr. Gunther had also purchased Roley's portrait of Maj. Andre for $300. Mr. Gunther said yesterday: "One of the evening papers some time ago said that I paid $10,000 for the Columbus portrait. I never made any such statement. The picture was held at 2,000 guineas or $10,000 in London, but I told them Chicago must have it, and I would pay cash for it. For this reason I bought the picture at a low figure. I will not say how low. The portrait of Maj. Andre I also purchased at a bargain."

FIRST OF THE FESTIVAL.

"PARSIFAL" SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCED AT BAYREUTH.

An Immense Audience Witnesses the Initial Performance—Many Americans Present—An English Social Reformer Shocked at the Condition of Things in Chicago—Cruel Treatment of Shipwrecked Sailors on a Pacific Island—News and Gossip from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BAYREUTH, July 19.—The Bayreuth performances always begin at 4 in the afternoon and last till about 10, with two one-hour intermissions for rest and supper. Accordingly, this afternoon at 3 o'clock a procession of carriages and pedestrians lined all the way from the town to the hill-top, where the Wagner Theater is situated conspicuously, commanding a fine view of mountain scenery. Scores of carriages had to be brought over from the neighboring city of Nuremberg for the festival week, and an express train leaves Bayreuth for Nuremberg after every performance. The question is constantly asked why Wagner chose a small country town with such insufficient accommodations for his festivals instead of a capital like Munich or Berlin. The superb location partly answers this question, but Wagner had other reasons. In a large city there are a thousand counter currents of business and pleasure, while at Bayreuth the festival is everything and the appetite remains fresh for the musical feast. Twenty years ago Baden Baden offered Wagner a charming free site for a theater, but he preferred Bayreuth because it lay in the domains of his generous patron, King Ludwig; and here he could carry out his ideals in every detail.

Bayreuth and the Auditorium.

No lover of Wagner's music has ever regretted a trip to Bayreuth. Not only is this the only place where "Parsifal" can be heard, but in other operas the same singers, and players, and secenery elsewhere would not produce the same effect as here, owing partly to the invisible orchestra, which mars no illusions and never drowns the voices of the singers; partly to the small auditorium in which the facial expression of the singers is not annihilated by distance; and partly to the novel proscenium arrangements which give to the scenery a truly spectroscopic vividness. This distinctness is partly owing to the darkening of the auditorium—not the Egyptian darkness, however, of the "Rheingold" performance of 1876, which created so much surprise, but was really due to the fact that the lighting arrangements had not yet been perfected for lack of time. A want of means also caused scenic shortcomings in "Rheingold," but in "Parsifal" everything is perfect. Here there are no flimsy makeshifts, but the sky above, and even the grassy meadow on which the actors walk, are painted with a realism that results in complete illusion, and the transformation scene, where Parsifal and Gurnemanz apparently walk through the changing scenery, is a marvel of stage mechanism. The processions under the dome, and the gradual glowing of the holy cup as the King holds it in his hands, are like canvases of the old religious masters that, like Galatea, have come to life. No wonder that Wagner's stage scenes have inspired eminent German artists to paint some of their best pictures as Wagner's face inspired Mr. Hubert Herkimer to paint one of his best portraits.

As regards the music of "Parsifal," it is not only the most marvelously constructed score in existence, but in it Wagner's ideal union of music, poetry, action, and scenic or pictorial effect comes nearer perfect realization than even in "Siegfried." Never was his imagination more creative than when he penned "Parsifal" at the age of 67, and the song of the flower maidens is still as fresh and spontaneous as that of the scene in "Tannhäuser" and of the Rhine maidens in the "Trilogy." How marvelously the action heightens the power of the music is strikingly shown in the scene where the wizard Klingsor hurls his spear at Parsifal. As it flies through the air the orchestra is hushed, except the harps, which play a rapid glisando up through three octaves. In the concert hall this would seem an ordinary trick of virtuosity, while here every one is thrilled by the appropriateness of the musical accompaniment to the flying spear.

The Performance Better than Ever.

In one respect this year's performance is better than ever. The chimes from the invisible Grailsburg have hitherto been disappointing; they were too high and not in tune. Now they have a fine effect; they are solemn and deep, and carry out in full the intentions of the composer. The tones are produced by a union of tam-tams, piano strings, and metal bars.

In the second act there were fears about the flower girls. There were thirty of them, and fifteen, who had been selected for their exceeding beauty of face and form, had never been on the stage before. It will relieve all anxiety at once to say that they were very successful. Indeed, it would have been strange if they had not been inspired by such a handsome, fascinating Parsifal as Vandyck. He was appropriately youthful in appearance and his face was a mirror of refined emotion. He was in splendid voice, his action was eloquent, and, although a Belgian, he enunciated the German with marvelous distinctness. Every tone and gesture proves him a born opera singer. He could not help going on the stage, although it was against the wishes of wealthy parents.

An Excellent Cast.

The cast was uniformly excellent. Scheidemantel, the baritone, as Gurnemanz, was quite equal to Reichmann, and Liepe and Grengg were good in their respective parts. It was difficult to prevent applause, which still is rigorously prohibited at Bayreuth. So the performance was heard in silence, which made some of the musical passages overpowering in their intensity. Half at least of the German portion of the audience was in tears, mercifully concealed by the mystic gloom in which the auditorium is kept. And this subdued darkness immeasurably heightened the scenic effects, which over and again were thrilling in their realistic beauty. It is needless to say that the long work was listened to by all with something akin to devotion. To those who have only heard the performance of fragments in a concert-room it was a revelation. The strained attitude of attention was most agreeably relieved by the intermissions of an hour between each act, when the excited audience poured out of the theater into the adjoining gardens and gave expression to their pent-up emotions, while restoring nature with copious drafts of the best beer in Germany.

It was on these pleasant occasions that among the well known Americans present could be seen the Hon. Carl Schurz, Alexander Mackenzie, Walter Damrosch, Conductor Nikisch, Otto Floersheim of the *Musical Courier*, Mrs. Schirmer, Henry Krehbiel of the New York *Tribune*, W. Von Sachs, Prof. Wolfsohn, Mr. Arnold, and a hundred others.

FREYCINET WILL NOT RESIGN.

Paris Papers Deprecate a Cabinet Rupture—Cardinal Lavigerie Denounced.

PARIS, July 19.—The press is generally satisfied that M. de Freycinet will not resign the Premiership. The *Siecle* says: "A rupture of the Cabinet on such grounds would be incomprehensible alike to the chamber and the country. A change in the government at the present juncture would signally encourage strike agitators."

La Justice holds that the rebuffs recently experienced by the Ministers must not be attributed to any combination against them. The strength of a republican government must be measured by the manner in which it responds to public opinion, not by votes having a character unworthy of serious consideration.

Several Opposition organs predict the fall of the Cabinet within three months. They say that Constans within and Ferry without are cabaling to oust De Freycinet and seize the reins of government.

Comte de Haussonville, a representative of the Comte de Paris, speaking at Toulouse, attacked Cardinal Lavigerie's movement in support of the republic. He said that clericals desirous of forming a Catholic Republican party were victims of an illusion. Tolerant Republicans existed, but the government could not get rid of the past. The watchword of the French republic was now, as it always had been, "War against religion." It was not his place to lay down a line of conduct for the clergy; but the policy of Cardinal Lavigerie was not the best way of defending the interests of the church.

The railway strike is already weakening. Employés on the Eastern railway have signed a protest against the strike. The men at the Romilly depot have decided to return to work and it is expected that a large number of the strikers will resume work tomorrow.

A project has been started, with the approval of several of the French Ministers, to hold a Russian exposition on the Champ-de-Mars. It is proposed to invite the Czar to the inauguration of the show.

A great crowd gathered at La Roquette prison yesterday morning to witness the execution of the murderess Berland and her accomplice, Dore. The would-be spectators were disappointed, however, as the execution was postponed on account of the marriage of Executioner des Blosson to the daughter of a provincial executioner.

In an interview today M. Pector, Chairman of the Export committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the committee's report on the Chicago Fair was approved by the Chamber and was sent a few days ago to Minister Roche. He says the report advises Parisian manufacturers and merchants to send exhibits, and at the same time requests Minister Roche to endeavor to obtain modifications of rigorous customs regulations checking French trade.

Mme. Emile Mossier has been designated by Mrs. Potter Palmer to organize the Swiss committee of women for the Chicago Fair.

Augustin Daly, the New York manager, with Ada Rehan, is here. Mr. Daly is arranging for the opening of his Parisian season in September.

WAS SHOCKED AT CHICAGO.

A Social Reformer's Views on the World's Fair City.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 19.—In an interview today the Rev. Samuel Barnett, the social reformer, Warden of Toynbee Hall, who has just returned from a tour of the world, said that his trip was undertaken with the purpose of gathering information of the actual condition of the poor in various countries. It was a tour of inspection of the suffering and poverty of the world. Some of the results of his personal observation simply confirmed the statements of the ordinary works of reference which could be consulted in any library, but on the other hand he saw many things which surprised him, and seemed at variance with the received notions. For instance, he was not prepared to find that large districts of Chicago and Boston equaled Whitechapel in respect to squalor and misery. A number of the streets of Boston and Chicago were so dirty that Whitechapel would not have tolerated them. The houses of the poorer people in the two cities mentioned were in a large measure constructed without any apparent recognition of sanitary laws, and not only the buildings, but everything inside of them seemed unwholesome. Dr. Barnett expressed himself as shocked beyond measure by the rampancy of vice in Chicago. No such flagrant exhibitions of immorality could get on unchecked in London. He had not had an opportunity to observe the social conditions in New York with sufficient accuracy to qualify him to make a statement concerning them.

SHOWED THEM NO MERCY.

Cruel Treatment of Shipwrecked Sailors on a Pacific Island.

LONDON, July 19.—Forty of the crew of the wrecked British ship New York have arrived at Liverpool. They were landed at Plymouth last night in a shocking plight. The New York sailed from Swansea Feb. 6 last, coal laden for San Francisco. It was wrecked at New Years Island in the Pacific April 20, when one of the crew was drowned. The Governor of Itoeroop or Staten Island, to whom the shipwrecked men went for assistance, was unmerciful. He refused to give them clothing and compelled them while barefooted to drag lumber over the snow. They escaped after five weeks, during which they fared shamefully, to Ooshia, whence they escaped in five days to Sandy Point, The men are in a miserable condition. The British Consul sent them home.

WERE SOLICITOUS ABOUT "KITTY."

Mr. Parnell's Speech Frequently Interrupted by Inquiries for Her.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. Parnell's meeting at Newcastle yesterday evening was very disappointing to the ex-leader in respect of attendance, the hall being only two-thirds filled. It must have also been rather mortifying to Mr. Parnell to find that no Irishman of local prominence was present, and that it was necessary to make a Sunderland man chairman. Mr. Parnell's speech was repeatedly interrupted by irrelevant inquiries after the health of "Kitty," for information concerning whom several members of the audience seemed quite solicitous. At points where in the ordinary course of things applause would have been in order mischief-makers seldom failed to raise a cheer for Gladstone, and the demonstration made by the disturbers was at least as noisy as that made by the supporters of the speaker.

Mr. Parnell indulged in severe abuse of the Liberals, as usual since his misfortunes began, but exempted John Morley from the bitter invective which he poured upon the other Gladstonians. Mr. Morley will perhaps prefer to have been abused along with the other objects of Mr. Parnell's hatred, for the orator did him anything but a favor by declaring that Morley told him last autumn that he feared Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule bill would cause anger and surprise among Irishmen. A denial from Mr. Morley may now be expected, unless that gentleman thinks Mr. Parnell's statements no longer worth noticing.

Some reports of Chief Secretary Balfour's recent speech represent him as asserting positively that a general election would take place in the autumn of 1892. The statement of the Secretary on this point was really so qualified as to be indefinite and it might be taken to mean much or little. Nevertheless few politicians doubt that the general election will occur in 1892.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

An Englishman an Exile in France for Fighting Duels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, July 19.—Some years ago an Englishman named Milbank got into a row with Count von Buelan of Germany over a Miss Brown, an American woman. A duel followed and the Count was killed. Some of the latter's relatives moved to Paris, where Milbank was in business, determined to secure revenge. Baron von Buelan, who had undertaken to continue the vendetta, met Milbank in a restaurant here a couple of weeks ago and publicly insulted him. Another duel resulted in the Baron's death. A law exists in France that any one who is not a citizen of the country, but who kills an adversary in a duel in French territory after having left French soil and returned to his native land, can be charged with murder before the French courts, and having been extradited from wherever he may be may be removed and tried for murder in the district where the duel had taken place. Milbank's family lives in London. He is unable to go there so closely do the Von Bueians watch his movements. He is therefore practically an exile.

Sneer at Wales' Judgment.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 19.—The Prince of Wales is steadily increasing his stud of racers. He bought Friday three animals valued in all at 950 guineas. The Prince's judgment of horse flesh is sneered at by turfmen in general, and experts declare that the three latest acquisitions of his Royal Highness are worth at the outside not over £500.

Miss Gurney Will Get £50,000.

LONDON, July 19.—It is stated that the late Duke of Bedford arranged a dower of £50,000 upon his wife's cousin, Miss Rachel Gurney, whose betrothal to the young Earl Dudley is now announced. Miss Gurney's father is also a wealthy man, and the Earl has made quite a catch, financially speaking, though, of course, the match is given out to be one of love pure and simple.

Cable Notes.

The Evangelical Superior Church Council of Prussia has forbidden the use of church buildings for any purpose except that of public worship. Even mission services are prohibited except in cases where the express consent of the council can be obtained.

The Captain of the brigantine Annie Harris, which was run into and sunk by the steamer Dresden off Start Point early yesterday morning, has landed at Plymouth. The Dresden, after putting the two survivors aboard a fishing boat, proceeded on its voyage to Baltimore.

The City of Halle has decided upon extensive improvements at a cost of 7,000,000 marks. Among the municipal works projected are magnificent free baths and a cattle market, which will be the largest structure of its kind under a single roof in Germany and probably in Europe.

The late census returns show there are nearly 1,000,000 more females in England than males. This has caused some agitation among certain writers, who are advocating polygamy. It is certain that the disproportion of the sexes will have an important bearing on the franchise question.

Luxuries' Cost.

Plain Father—"It didn't use to cost me a tenth part as much to live when I was at your age."

Fashionable Son—"I know, father; but you didn't have the advantages then of associating with a fashionable young man like me."—*Somerville Journal.*

PREYING UPON BOOTH.

TWO DISREPUTABLE PERSONS CONSPIRE AGAINST THE TRAGEDIAN.

Blackmail Their Object—The Story Which Is Now Traveling About New York Offered as an Explanation for Mr. Booth's Retirement—Views of Mr. Jefferson and Stuart Robson—Robert Howe Arrested for a Diamond Robbery—Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special.]—Edwin Booth, the distinguished actor, it is reported, has been the object of a conspiracy to obtain money from him. Generally the rumor is that a disreputable newspaper man and a person connected with the stage had for years in their possession a document relating to an incident in Mr. Booth's family, but of which Mr. Booth was not aware until informed by the conspirators, and for which he was in no wise responsible, and that they had used this knowledge to blackmail him. The story goes on to say that Mr. Booth had been harassed by these men, that their persecution had even affected his brain, and that this, the breakdown of his mental powers, was the primary cause of his retirement from the stage.

The late Lawrence Barrett, it was said, had interposed between the supposed conspirators and his friend. Mr. Barrett did not believe the story which these men said they had to tell, and argued that all probabilities and possibilities were against its truth. Nevertheless, rather than see his colleague and friend put to the trouble and annoyance of coming out in public and denying allegations, Barrett paid them to discontinue their annoyance. When, however, Barrett died the alleged blackmailers, so it is said, began once more to annoy their victim. Mr. Booth had been ill some time before his colleague's death, but the latter's sudden taking away was an additional shock to his nervous system and he was forced to retire from the stage.

In this condition he was an easy prey to the alleged conspirators. One of his remaining stanchest friends was his brother actor, Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson has a magnificent summer residence at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in the region of Cape Cod. Hither Mr. Jefferson invited his friend, and here the sick man is secure from all intruders.]

The alleged incident in Mr. Booth's family, which the newspaper man and the stage person referred to say they have proof to corroborate, came originally from A. R. Cazaran, the adapter of plays. Cazaran died in January, 1889, and, it is said, either invented the story or amplified it from some idle gossip he had heard. At any rate he once used the story to annoy Mr. Booth. The probabilities are that the men indicated get their information, such as it was, from or through Cazaran.

The reason their "secret" became common rumor was that Mr. Booth was not quite the man they expected, and would not put his hand deeply into his pocket. As Mr. Jefferson expressed it, Mr. Booth was a "fighter." Then this rascally pair began to talk, and hence gossip.

A TRIBUNE man went down to Buzzard's Bay to ascertain what was in the rumor. Mr. Jefferson said that Mr. Booth's mind was not affected, and that his health was improving so much that he was able to take a drive. Mr. Jefferson was told what had been reported to THE TRIBUNE. He replied that he had heard from a gentleman in New York the story related, but with a different termination, which was that the persons who were in possession of the proof of the alleged incident were friends of the distinguished actor and would rather suppress than publish what they knew.

The correspondent gave Mr. Jefferson the names of the newspaper man and the theatrical person. Mr. Jefferson had never heard of the former and of the latter his opinion was not very exalted.

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Jefferson. "Mr. Booth would not stand anything of that kind, for he is a fighter."

Mr. Booth is seldom or ever seen in the village. There is one thing certain—he will not play the coming season. He thinks he is able, but his friends, who know better, have prevailed upon him not to make any engagements, and none have been made. He needs a good, long rest, for he is now 58 years old.

Mr. Stuart Robson, who is summering in the actors' colony at Cohasset, Mass., had heard the story of blackmail. He was asked about the character of one of the conspirators, the theatrical person. Mr. Robson said that from what he knew of the man he believed he was fully capable of the villainy attributed to him. His was the name he had heard in connection with the blackmail.

TOOK THE DIAMONDS WITH HIM.

Robert Howe Went for a Cigar—A Crime of Last Winter.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Robert Howe, a bookmaker's clerk, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a $10,000 case of diamonds from the jewelry establishment of Carl Warnicke, No. 12 West Twenty-eighth street. The robbery occurred Feb. 6 last, and the police have been working on the case constantly. On that date Howe, or a man who very closely resembled him, called at the store with a handsomely dressed woman, who said she wanted to purchase some diamonds. The couple had visited the store twice before and had made a few purchases, so that every attention was paid them. While the woman was examining some rings the man walked about the store and finally went out for a cigar. He returned in five minutes and the woman, who had decided to make no purchase, went out with him. The tray of diamonds was immediately missed and Mr. Warnicke remembered that the man's overcoat bulged at the breast when he went out for his cigar. The couple had said their name was DeFord, but this was found to be false and detectives traced them to the Hotel Metropole, where the man had been living under the name of Howell. Before the police could make an arrest the parties departed, and it was not until Friday night that they came upon Howe in Broadway. He answered the description of the thief. He was remanded to the custody of Inspector Byrnes, and now the detectives are looking for the woman in the case.

NO RECIPROCITY WITH VENEZUELA.

Declination on the Part of the Republic to Negotiate a Treaty.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special.]—The Congress of the Republic of Venezuela refuses to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States upon the terms proposed by the United States Government. The reasons given are that the treaty stipulations would result in a serious loss of revenue to Venezuela without any compensating advantage to her own producers. The statement of the Congress is in answer to a communication dated May 29 from Señor R. Andueza Palico, President of Venezuela, in which he requests the advice of representatives as to the propriety of negotiating the treaty.

The reply of Congress was prepared by a special committee, whose report in its salient points was as follows:

> The project advocated by the North American Government, to a participation in which it invites the civilized world, besides its element of novelty, tends to unite and harmonize great economical interests, and will mark an epoch in the administrative life of the people, and the present Congress sees in it the result of vigorous thought developed by a notable statesman and maintained by the wise and progressive government of the first nation of our continent. But on account of the very novelty and greatness of the customs reciprocity idea Venezuela is warned to proceed with the greatest caution so as not to expose herself by entering into compromises which would later cause her serious inconvenience or irreparable evil. Neither in point of her population, the state of her industries, nor by her richness can Venezuela compete with the great powers of America and Europe; and as she is at present purely an agricultural nation, producing few kinds of exportable products, it may be expected that this consideration will affect the spirit of your government in treating this question.
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> Only in the case of agricultural productions can the government of the great Republic offer us reciprocity or free admission, inasmuch as these are the only articles which can enjoy the benefit of her markets against all these articles to which we in exchange would open our markets. In view of the fact that we have no manufactured products to enjoy the benefits which their multiple products would enjoy here, it is natural that we should compare the advantages and disadvantages to the two contracting parties. On account of the North American products which would secure free importation into Venezuela, she would be forced to make up elsewhere nearly 25 per cent of the total amount of her customs revenue, a deficit which would reach 33 per cent by the proposed reduction of certain other articles to 75 per cent of the present duty as fixed in the treaty.
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> Yet this would not be the only leakage which our public treasury would undergo by the ratification of this treaty. The complete abolition of duties on some North American products and the notable rebate on others would completely alienate from our markets the similar products from other sources which could not compete with these, and consequently would diminish European importations in order to augment American ones, by which the decrease of the revenues referred to above would become more and more pronounced. Also it is worthy of consideration that the freedom from duty of our agricultural products imported into the United States, and thus benefiting the North American consumer, would constitute no material benefit to our producers, inasmuch as they would enjoy no increase in the price of their products, which would prove more beneficial than a sensible decrease in the rates of our own country.
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> In the above you will find the compendium of the opinion of Congress concerning the preliminaries of the treaty of reciprocity on which you consulted us. God grant that in occupying yourself in the exercise of your constitutional attributes in so important a charge you may discover a way to avoid the difficulties pointed out and arrive at a satisfactory solution of the great problem of customs reciprocity with which the American government is actively occupied.
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> In that case Congress will rejoice in giving its approbation to a treaty so adjusted and in being enabled by such an act to accentuate the admiration which the people of Venezuela have always felt for the Great Republic of the North.

DAVID BENNETT HILL'S RECORD.

Sam Small, the Georgia Evangelist, Preaches a Political Sermon.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Sam Small, the Georgia evangelist and Prohibition party editor, preached at the Auditorium, Prohibition Park, Staten Island, this morning. In the afternoon the meeting partook very much of the nature of a Prohibition party mass meeting, with the "Solid South" represented by the Rev. Mr. Small, while the Rev. Joseph Cook, the great Prohibition advocate of Boston, appeared for the North. Said Mr. Small:

> While all of this talk is going on about who is to be the next President I want to say that no man with the whisky record of David Bennett Hill will ever get the vote of the South in the Democratic National convention. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. You read in papers about the popularity of Hill in Georgia. I tell you now that is only a sop thrown to the New York State Democracy to get votes for a Georgia man for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. That is all right now, but I'll tell you right here that after next December D. B. Hill may whistle down the wind for delegates from the Southern States. There is no man living today who can turn over the votes of the delegates of any of the Southern States to a whisky man.

The Rev. Mr. Cook was the principal speaker in the afternoon. His subject was the relation of the church and the saloon. He said that there were 5,000,000 voters in this country who are church members, 4,000,000 of whom are members of Protestant churches and 1,000,000 Catholics. There were 5,000,000 more who were regular attendants at church and contributors to church work. If these forces could be combined the liquor traffic could be wiped out in this country. "Where is the political party," he said, "which could face the phalanx of voters which we can set in motion?"

In speaking of the power in politics of the great cities of the liquor interests he said: "What would happen if you should add, as time is surely doing, to the sweet and holy politics of New York City the complex iniquities of government of Chicago, and St. Louis, and Boston, and Cincinnati, and Philadelphia?"

Mr. Cook's remarks started the Southern blood coursing through the Rev. Sam Small's veins, and when he was given the platform he said that two-thirds of the people in the Southern States were living under prohibitory laws, and absolutely without liquor. The South was coming to the front and becoming sober.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Warm Welcome Extended a French Immigrant by His Athletic Wife.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A man giving the name of Louis Centreaux was among the steerage passengers who arrived on the La Bourgogne from Havre today. He had with him a pretty little woman whom he introduced as his wife, but a few minutes later his statements were found to be false. As soon as he landed an angry woman met him and began belaboring him with an umbrella. She proved to be his wife, whom he had deserted in Paris two weeks ago. She followed him to Havre and took passage on the same steamer, but could not find him on board. The couple made up and went off together, while the other woman disappeared. Centreaux had two tickets for St. Louis, and it is supposed that he went there.

Mendel Rogalski's Story.

Thirty immigrants, all Russian Jews, are at the Detention Bureau at the barge office awaiting the decision of the Superintendent of Emigration. It is most probable that they will all be sent back, as each one has been "assisted," and the law on assisted emigrants is inexorable. One of the detained persons, Mendel Rogalski, tells a thrilling story. He became a "suspect" and was arrested while working at his trade in Riga. He escaped by the assistance of his countrymen, and was sent to Hamburg. Here he was further assisted and left for America. He has no money, and he says if he is caught again in Russia he will be put to death. The Jewish societies have taken hold of his case.

Laundryman Wing Lee Arrested.

Lizzie Sprowl, the 15-year-old daughter of Shoemaker David C. Sprowl of Camden, N. J., who eloped June 29 with Wing Lee, a Chinese laundryman, and who with her abductor was arrested in this city Saturday night, was brought to court with the Chinaman this morning. Wing Lee was held for trial on a charge of abduction, while the girl was placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It developed that the couple, who had not been married, went first to Philadelphia and then came to New York. They were discovered in squalid apartments in Pell street.

Thought to Be Insane.

Roland P. Hill, a Boston newspaper man and the son of United States Senator Hill of Georgia, has been taken in charge by the police of this city, who fear that his mind is unbalanced. He visited the station-house in East Thirty-fifth street this afternoon and acted so queerly that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

They Are on the Police Force Now.

Nearly 2,000 steerage passengers were landed at the barge office today. The Umbria had on board a new shaft for the steamer Servia, which is at her pier in this city. The Servia will be ready to sail for Liverpool Aug. 1.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S FEAT.

She Reaches Lake Chala, Which a White Man Thought Was Unattainable.

Mrs. Sheldon, the ambitious American lady who recently undertook a journey into East Central Africa, has been taken back to Zanzibar so ill that she had to be carried off the boat. Her strength and courage, however, lasted until she had fully accomplished the journey she had planned. She visited snow-crowned Kilima-Njaro, saw the warlike Masai on his native plateau, had a taste of the various phases of African travel, and did one thing which Joseph Thomson thought could hardly be done.

There is a wonderful little lake near Kilima-Njaro which occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. The traveler who reaches the depression it occupies finds a wall apparently perpendicular descending on all sides to the edge of the lake. The natives were sure there was a way down this wall to the lake, but Thomson seemed to think it next to impossible.

Mrs. Sheldon has not only reached the waters of the lake, but her men carried a boat down the declivity for the purpose of doing a little rowing on Lake Chala. Some Russian sportsmen had left at the mountain near at hand a pontoon boat in sections, and Mr. Keith Anstruther, a Scotchman, who was hunting in the country, volunteered to help Mrs. Sheldon's men launch the boat on the lake. A way down the precipitous wall was found, and, after much danger and fatigue, the edge of the lake was reached. Mrs. Sheldon circumnavigated the little sheet of water.

THEIR MEETINGS NOT LARGE.

Redmond and O'Kelly on Their Travels in the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, July 19.—W. Redmond and James J. O'Kelly have just arrived from America and have had an interview with a representative of the *Freeman's Journal*. In describing their experiences they say:

"The meetings in the United States were enthusiastic, but they were not as large as under more favorable conditions they would have been. We found Mr. Parnell's supporters strong. Few Irishmen were disposed to defend the attacks that had been made on him, and all of them condemned the scurrilous nature of the attacks. Many, however, declined to take part with either side for fear of introducing an element of dissension among the Irishmen in America, where the followers of Mr. McCarthy are not strong."

The delegates did not address a single public meeting, either to effect a split or to discredit the parliamentary faction, and they complain that the cable reports of the meetings they held did not accurately represent the proceedings.

SECOND TIME ON EARTH.

JOSEPH BOWERS GIVES OUT A BOLD CORN-HOEING DEFIANCE.

Two Ancient Iowa Farmers Enter a Six-Day Go-As-You-Please Hoe—The Man of Three-Score-and-Ten a Clean Winner—Cattle Still on the Cherokee Strip—Rinehart Killed His Friend—General Northwestern News.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 19.—[Special.]—Joseph Bowers, 78, and W. S. Renno, 61 years old, engaged in a six-day go-as-you-please corn-hoeing match on their farms, near Correctionville. At the end of the six days Bowers had hoed thirty-one acres of corn and Renno twenty-nine, and the old man was declared the champion. He challenges any man of his age in the State to hoe against him.

CATTLE ON THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Laxity on the Part of the Military Reported by a Traveler.

WICHITA, Kas., July 19.—[Special.]—It has been reported that during the last few weeks the Cherokee Strip had been cleared of cattle by the soldiers, but according to James Stanford, a merchant of St. Joseph, the statement is false. For several days Mr. Stanford has been in the strip, and he crossed the country horseback from a point west of Camp Supply, following the north fork of the Canadian River and then over to Enid, a station on the Rock Island railway. He found cattle scattered along the trail he traveled and near Enid, where there is a detachment of troops ostensibly for the purpose of driving out cattle, Mr. Stanford says he found large herds of cattle on all sides. The soldiers and cattlemen at Caldwell, Kiowa, and other border points are, he avers, in constant communication with one another.

RINEHART KILLS HIS FRIEND.

Ex-Coroner Rollings of Clark County the Victim of a Tragedy.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—A singular as well as a distressing tragedy occurred last night at Dennison, seven miles east of here, on the Vandalia line. Andrew Rinehart and Marion Rollings, men who had been warmest friends for years, were murderer and victim respectively. Rinehart is a grizzled veteran of the late war and is over 50 years old. Rollings was about 40 and quite a prominent citizen of Dennison, having served one term as Coroner of Clark County and held smaller offices. Yesterday both men were in Marshall and Rollings started home somewhat under the influence of liquor. About 4 o'clock he and Rinehart met in front of John Lewis' store. Rinehart made some jesting remark to Rollings, who at once flew into a rage, and, advancing upon Rinehart, began striking at him. Rinehart retreated for 200 or 300 feet, all the time trying to pacify Rollings. Suddenly Rollings threw his hand around to his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. Rinehart, who had an open pocketknife in his hand, made a sudden motion toward Rollings without the slightest intention of striking him, he declares. Rollings fell with the blood spurting from his thigh, and in three minutes he was dead. The body lay where it fell until the Coroner arrived, when it was found that the femoral artery had been pierced.

Rinehart was arrested this morning. He spends nearly all his time in jail moaning that he has murdered his best friend. He declares that he loved Rollings as a brother and no thought of injuring him ever had entered his mind. Public sympathy is with him.

SHOT WHITELY THREE TIMES.

William Coffey Makes a Target of an Itinerant Photographer.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—William Coffey, a prominent citizen of Ashley and a son of the late Capt. Robert Coffey, shot William Whitely, a traveling photographer, at that place yesterday three times with a revolver, inflicting injuries that will probably result in death. It is said that Whitely enticed the 7-year-old daughter of Coffey into his gallery. When the child's father heard of it he became wild with excitement. After Whitely was desperately wounded he crawled to his trunk, secured a revolver, and attempted to follow the man that had shot him. Weakness caused by loss of blood prevented him from carrying out his purpose, he staggered a few steps and fell in a dead faint. Whitely is a married man, about 45 years old, and has a grown-up daughter. He came to Ashley a short time ago from Indiana. It is the prevailing opinion among citizens of Ashley that Coffey was justified in the course he pursued.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Rev. L. L. Norton Benefited by the Treatment Given at Dwight.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—The published report that the Rev. L. L. Norton killed himself by shooting at Sturgeon, Mo., Monday, because he had become insane while taking treatment here for morphine habit and drunkenness, is untrue. Norton came to Dwight practically a maniac from the excessive use of morphine. He was treated by Dr. Keeley without compensation, and his needs supplied by fellow patients. The man was benefited physically and mentally, and he pronounced himself cured. Laboring under one of the fits of insanity from which he has suffered long before he came to Dwight, Norton took an overdose of laudanum with fatal effect.

Last Day of the Camp Meeting.

DECATUR, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—Fully 10,000 people attended the closing exercises of the National Prohibition Camp Meeting at Oakland Park today. Excursion trains from distant points were loaded and hundreds of country people arrived early in vehicles and remained all day. This forenoon the Rev. J. H. Hector (colored) of California delivered a gospel sermon, and this afternoon Dr. J. G. Evans, President of Hedding College, addressed 5,000 people on "The Pulpit and Politics." The Rev. Mr. Hector was the principal speaker at night. The present camp meeting has continued for eleven days and nights.

Nebraska State Epworth League.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 19.—[Special.]—The Nebraska State Epworth League was in session here today with 200 delegates present. The Rev. H. S. Merrill of Omaha addressed the convention last night. The officers elected today are: J. N. Dryden, Kearney, President; B. L. Robinson, North Platte, Vice-President; Emma Brown, Red Cloud, Recording Secretary; Carrie O. Stewart, Beatrice, Corresponding Secretary; W. E. Fee, Fullerton, Treasurer; Directors, J. L. Barton, St. Paul; the Rev. D. C. Ridgeway, Kearney; L. T. Guild, Greenwood. Reports were made showing 130 leagues.

Conversions at Bay View.

BAY VIEW, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—Fully 10,000 people were upon the camp meeting grounds. The large auditorium with both sides and all approaches was packed with interested audiences. The Rev. Dr. Fiske, President of Albion College, presided at 10 o'clock. Evangelist Keen at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the Rev. M. Swadener at night. An overflow meeting was held in the afternoon and a beach service in the evening. A score of conversions resulted from the services. The meeting will close Tuesday night. They have been highly successful.

G. A. R. Encampment Association.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—[Special.]—The businessmen who have taken the most active part in efforts to secure the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment for 1892 have incorporated as the National Grand Army Encampment Association. The authorized capital is $75,000, divided into shares of $25 each. It is proposed to raise at least $25,000 from sales of the stock to promote the end desired.

Liquor Licenses in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 19.—[Special.]—United States Collector Lathrop of the Third Iowa District has, during the first half of this month, issued government licenses to 1,404 retail liquor dealers in Northern Iowa, an increase of over 400 as compared with the record a year ago. An increase is also reported in the southern portion of the State.

Northwest Notes.

Charles Daniels of La Porte, Ind., was drowned in Stone Lake last night.

Moses Cahill was drowned at Pekin, Ill., yesterday by the overturning of a boat. The body was recovered.

A young woman who gave the name of Rettie Fanes deserted her 9-months'-old child at the Arlington House, Vandalia, Ill., yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schelter of Mascoutah, Ill., who was run over by a bicycle seve[illegible] weeks ago, died from the effects of the injuries [illegible].

Prof. J. W. Stotts, who left [illegible] family at Mitchell, Ind., last October and [illegible] with the widow, Betty Sanders, has been [illegible] amy at De Leon, Texas.

The corner-stone was laid [illegible] terday for an Austrian Cathol[illegible] one in the city. Priests from neighboring cities assisted in [illegible]

TWO MURDER MYSTERIES.

A WIFE'S SENSATIONAL STORY TO A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Is the Killing of Brezell at Desplaines to Be Explained?—Jacob Burgour Shot by a Burglar—August Reiser's Disappearance—Probably Fatal Shooting at a Hotel—Thugs Beat a Man Into Insensibility—Other News Around the City.

A sensational story of the confession made by a wife at Niles Center of two murders committed by her husband was the talk last evening of people living in the suburbs northwest of the city.

The story was to the effect that the wife had informed Justice Schmidt of Niles Center that her husband had committed a brutal murder of a farmer in Niles Center three years ago, and that he secured from the dead man $6,000 cash; that he then was implicated in the murder of Brezell at Desplaines last winter; that he had hidden the blood-stained clothing he wore at the Brezell murder in the woods near his home, and that Sergt. Louis Hass of the Chicago police, with several detectives, had been for the last three days industriously searching the woods in the vicinity of the home of the double murderer for the clothes referred to.

It was also said the murderer had been arrested for larceny some time ago on complaint of his wife, and that town constables had found a trunk full of stolen goods in the house; that the husband had a hearing on this charge and was held to the grand jury; that the constables returned to the wife a large roll of bills containing several hundred dollars which had been found in this trunk; that she gave them to her husband, who used the money as bail; and that he has not been seen since.

It is further said the daughter of this couple, a girl 16 years old, told her mother of the husband and father's participancy in the first murder from conversations overheard by her, and of the second murder as well, from the fact that she had seen her father hide the blood-stained clothing in the woods, and it was said that at the instance of the father she was arrested and tried before Judge Scales for insanity, and that this charge failing, he represented her as incorrigibly given to evil ways and had her confined in the house of the Good Shepherd, where she still remains.

Sergt. Hass said last night: "I never heard of that case before. I have not been at Niles Center for years. I don't know of any of the Central Station detectives having been there lately."

The name of the man is withheld for lack of confirmation of the story.

SHOT IN THE BREAST BY A BURGLAR.

Jacob Burgour of Prairie Avenue Has His Own Weapon Turned Against Him.

Jacob Burgour lies at No. 3206 Prairie avenue, the residence of his brother-in-law, suffering from the effects of a bullet wound in the left breast. Though seriously wounded he will probably recover.

Early yesterday morning the Stanton avenue police were notified that a man had been shot by burglars at No. 3206 Prairie avenue. When the patrol wagon reached the house the officers found Burgour in a weak condition from a recently inflicted bullet wound. He said that he was awakened about 1:45 o'clock by a noise down-stairs. He immediately got up, and partially dressing himself secured his revolver and went downstairs. The house was in complete darkness, and as Burgour reached the basement he stumbled against a man. They immediately grappled, and before Burgour could use his revolver the burglar wrested it from him and shot him in the breast. Immediately after the shooting the burglar leaped through an open window and escaped.

The pistol shot awoke the inmates of the house, and a thorough search was made. The open window and a silver smoking set lying near at hand which had been brought down from an upper room pointed to a case of attempted robbery. Owing to the darkness Burgour could not see his assailant and is unable to furnish any description of him.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN INSANE.

August Reiser Mysteriously Drops Out of Sight.

August Reiser, Grand Secretary of the Harugari German Lodge of Woodmen, disappeared from his home, No. 79 Southport avenue, July 11 and no trace of him has since been found. Reiser turned over all the money in his possession—$5,500—to the Treasurer of the Woodmen, Benedict Straessle, and then sent in all his books. He told his wife he was going out to pay a bill, and since then has not been seen in the city. His friends think he became temporarily insane and believe he is in the South.

Reiser is a cooper and has four children. The Woodmen officers have looked through the books and found everything straight.

END OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

George Ettelman Probably Fatally Wounded by William Cannon in a Hotel.

What will probably prove to be a fatal shooting affray occurred last night about 8 o'clock at No. 74½ East Van Buren street, a hotel run by Jessie Horner. The shooting was the result of a feud which had been brewing between William Cannon and George Ettelman, two roomers at the house.

Last Friday afternoon Ettelman and some of his friends were drinking in their rooms. Ettelman and Cannon got into a row. Neither was hurt at that time. Last night Ettelman and a friend entered Cannon's room and attacked him and his roommate, Charles Shane, with razors. Cannon seized his revolver and fired. The bullet struck Ettelman on the right side of the head and entered his brain. The injured man was taken to his room and doctors called.

The physicians say there is but a slight chance for his recovery. At 10 o'clock last night he was removed to the County Hospital.

Ettelman is 22 years old and was employed at the Auditorium Hotel as a porter. Cannon is 20 years old and is a bookbinder. He was locked up.

Shane says that Cannon and Ettelman have been visiting the same young woman, and that this fact led to the row that ended in the shooting.

Dr. G. B. Wallace, who dressed Ettelman's wounds, says the police insisted on taking the injured man to the County Hospital, though Ettelman and all his friends objected. The doctor was about to perform the operation of trepanning, and said last night that it would have saved the man's life. The trip to the County Hospital, however, he thought might result in the man's death. In such an event the officers, he said, were responsible, for Ettelman had money and did not wish to go to the hospital.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED BY THUGS.

Thomas Ryan Receives a Severe Beating and Loses $30.

Thomas Ryan was taken to the County Hospital at 7 o'clock last night suffering from body bruises and a severe cut over the left eye in consequence of an assault and highway robbery committed thirty minutes previous. Ryan was walking east on West Jackson street and when near Desplaines street was overtaken by three men. Without warning the men seized him, struck him on the head with a "billy," dragged him into a dark alley and relieved him of what money his pocket contained, after which they kicked him until he lost consciousness.

After reviving Ryan found himself out $30. He reported the case and left a description of the men at the Desplaines Street Station. Officers afterward arrested William Smith, Charles Bell, and James Hughes, all of whom are held at the station on suspicion awaiting identification.

IS FRANK C. HALL ALIVE OR DEAD?

The Answer to the Question Depends on the Contents of a Letter.

Is the body in the dissecting-room of the Chicago Medical College the remains of Frank C. Hall? This question is hard to answer, and there is little chance of having the mystery solved until E. W. Gillette receives an answer from one of his traveling men who goes by the name of the supposed dead man.

The anomaly is presented of a man lying dead for ten days, if hospital records count for aught, and the same man writing letters to his employer giving an account of his daily labors, and being particular to send in an itemized expense account for a period part of which was included in the time during which the supposed Frank C. Hall was lying dead. A body marked Frank C. Hall was sent to the hospital July 13, after having lain for forty-eight hours in the morgue of the County Hospital, yet a letter signed by this name reached Mr. Gillette Thursday with an expense account brought down to July 15.

E. W. Kohlsaat, a cousin of Frank C. Hall, called at the hospital Friday and after an examination declared the body bore no resemblance to that of his cousin. He is now convinced that Hall had imposed upon his relatives and Mr. Gillette also in getting a position for a friend, James Curran by name, under the name of Frank C. Hall.

James Curran was a friend of Hall's when the latter was employed by McDermott Bros., and was boarding at the Argyle Hotel. The supposed Frank C. Hall has been traveling for Mr. Gillette for several weeks and his reports have been coming in regularly, despite his reported death.

Since the story has come out Mr. Gillette has written his traveling man, who was last heard from in Kent, O.: "Your death has been reported here. We refuse to believe it until verified by you." The verification has not yet been received.

INSPECTED THE NEW AMBULANCE.

Injured Railway Men Will Hereafter Ride in Their Own Vehicle.

Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association and a few invited guests informally inspected the new ambulance which had been built for the association by the Racine Wagon and Carriage company. All the latest devices for the care of the sick are found in the new vehicle, which can be made to accommodate three patients at once. A surgeon and assistant will accompany the ambulance on all calls, to render professional services to patients en route. The ambulance is neat in design, the interior finish being of oak. The patrol system is in use, the swinging harness and gong, and the horses are strong and speedy, well adapted to the work required. Maj. McClaughry has issued the association a special permit granting the right of way and instructing the police to clear the streets when it is responding to a call. Altogether the equipment is of the finest possible kind, and is considered the most complete vehicle of its kind in Chicago. The cost of the ambulance was $500. After the inspection the company was dined at the association hospital, on North Ada and Fulton streets.

After dinner the ambulance was brought out and the guests driven through the streets. The clanging gong startled pedestrians and riders along the route and sent them scurrying out of the path. It was a strange sight to the public, and the streets were lined with curious bystanders as the wagon flashed by. The ride closed the day's program and sent the ambulance into commission.

The Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association was formed in September, 1890 and secured a three years' lease of the Bennett Hospital. It was formed to provide care and treatment for all operating railway employés in the City of Chicago, which include drivers, conductors, and gripmen in the employ of the street railways. There are three grades of certificates as follows: Class "A" at $9 provides care and treatment for five months at the hospital. Class "B" costs $11, and patients will be treated either at their homes or at the hospital for the same period as Class "A". Class "D" costs $16 and to this certificate are attached two coupons good for four weeks each which are transferable to any member of the immediate family of the holder. The certificate proper provides ten weeks treatment and is not transferable. In the latter class patients are cared for either at home or in the hospital. The certificates are good for one year from day of issue, and can be purchased by a system of pay-card orders on the monthly installment plan. There are at present accommodations for fourteen persons, but in case of necessity twenty persons can be taken care of. Dr. Percy L. Clark is Superintendent and also Secretary and Treasurer of the association. He is assisted by Dr. L. S. Nichols, both being resident physicians. In addition there is a medical staff of ten within call and a force of attendants large enough for any emergency. The association is now making preparation for branch stations in outlying portions of the city. That the plan of the association finds favor is shown by the large number of subscribers and the fact that within six months the hospital has been placed on a paying basis. The officers are: J. A. Wandell, President; A. Auten, H. S. Williams, and F. L. James, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. P. L. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAIDED TWO POKER GAMES.

Police Officers Locate Small Gambling Rooms on the West Side.

Detectives Mackay and Walsh of the West Chicago Avenue Station raided a saloon at Erie street and Milwaukee avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The officers noticed the place lighted up and found a little poker game running in full blast.

Ole Peterson, the proprietor, and ten inmates crowded into the patrol wagon and found temporary quarters at the station. A quantity of chips, cards, tables, and other implements were confiscated and destroyed.

Early yesterday morning Officers Collins and Curtis of the Lake Street Police Station raided a quiet poker game that was in progress in the basement of No. 748 West Madison street. The place was under a billiard-hall and was run by a man named T. Baker, who, together with half a dozen inmates, was lodged in a cell until bail could be procured. A quantity of cards and chips were confiscated, but no regulation card-tables could be found.

DESERTED HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.

Manager Lenthstrom Robs His Employers and Flees with a Fair Companion.

William Lenthstrom, the manager of the Carey-Lombard Lumber company, is missing. He was last seen at the Briggs House a week ago yesterday morning, at which time he left, ostensibly to take the 9 o'clock train on the Pan-Handle road. With him was pretty Miss Jennings, said to have been his wife, although Mrs. Lenthstrom and five children occupy the house at No. 433 South Leavitt street.

Lenthstrom has been manager of the lumber company for some time, and it is alleged that he is a defaulter in a sum ranging from $2,000 to $10,000. Since his departure the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency has been at work on the case, and is now looking for the man.

When Mrs. Lenthstrom was asked as to the truth of the story she refused to either deny or affirm its correctness. Mooney & Boland have such a case in charge, but claim that there are no new developments beyond what has been stated.

KNIGHTS TO HAVE AN OUTING.

First District Templars to Begin Their Annual Encampment Today.

The annual encampment of the First District of the Knights Templar of Illinois will begin today near Kankakee, and this morning the Chicago Knights, reinforced by their brothers from the suburbs and neighboring towns, will leave for the town on the Kankakee.

The encampment will be called Camp Ivanhoe, and will be for the First District Knights only. It will be under the direction of Eminent Sir Knight Harvey M. Hall, Grand Captain-General. The Second District encampment will be held at Rock Island, and the Third near Havana.

The commanderies which will take part in the encampment at Camp Ivanhoe are these:

Apollo, No. 1.	Ivanhoe, No. 33.
Athelstan, No. 45.	Joliet, No. 4.
Aurora, No. 22.	Melita, No. 37.
Bethel, No. 36.	Montjoie, No. 53.
Blaney, No. 5.	Mount Olivet, No. 38.
Calvary, No. 25.	Palestine, No. 27.
Chevalier Bayard, No. 52.	St. Paul, No. 34.
Chicago, No. 19.	St. Bernard, No. 35.
Englewood, No. 59.	Siloam, No. 54.
Evanston, No. 58.	Urbana, No. 16.
Godfrey de Bouillon, 44.	Waukegan, No. 12.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Tracey-Mullen Shooting.

John Mullen, who was shot by ex-Police Officer James Tracey Thursday night, died yesterday at the Mercy Hospital. Tracey is in custody pending the result of the inquest, which will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. From the statements of eye-witnesses the shooting seems to have been unwarranted. Tracey was standing with his cousin, John Tracey, at Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets, when Mullen passed. James Tracey stopped him and threatened to kill him. Drawing his revolver he fired, the bullet entering Mullen's left side near the abdomen. Mullen was taken to Mercy Hospital, where the physicians were confident that he could not survive. Mullen was 28 years old and the only support of an aged mother at No. 3508 Emerald avenue.

Serious Cutting Affray.

Frank Wondrice, employed in the Santa Fé warehouse and living at No. 1325 Bronson street, and Joseph Nozoke, a grocerykeeper at Fiftieth and Laflin streets, became involved in a quarrel at the latter's place last night and Wondrice, drawing a knife, stabbed Nozoke three times in the legs and hips. He was locked up at the Lake Police Station and Nozoke was removed to the County Hospital. His wounds were of a serious nature.

Tracing a Stolen Buggy.

Early yesterday morning a horse and buggy belonging to James Murray, No. 374 West Van Buren street, was stolen from Illinois and State streets. A few hours later Officer Zeis of the Sheffield Avenue Station located it at the livery stable of Peter Hubeny, at No. 115 Fullerton avenue. It was found out that the horse and buggy had been left there by William Stokes of No. 780 Clybourn avenue. Stokes was arrested. He claims to have been drunk.

Broke Up a Gospel Meeting.

Michael Mulveil and Michael O'Leary were arrested yesterday afternoon at Seventy-ninth and Green streets on complaint of the Rev. H. E. Bates. Mr. Bates was preaching at a gospel meeting held in a tent, when Mulveil and O'Leary took commanding positions and made themselves so obnoxious that the Rev. Bates was compelled to call the meeting to a close. He then secured warrants for the men. They were arrested.

Knocked Down by a Hose-Cart.

While responding to a still alarm of fire at No. 65 Liberty street at 6 o'clock last night, Hose-cart No. 6, driven by Lieut. Miller, struck and knocked down Ida and Isaac Bennett, aged 14 and 4 years. Fortunately the cart was turned in time to save the children from the wheels, and both escaped with slight injuries. The fire, caused by a defective chimney, was extinguished before any damage resulted.

Fire Causes $2,000 Loss.

Early yesterday morning fire destroyed a double frame house at Nos. 57 and 59 South Rockwell street. It was owned by Boyd, Pickney & Co. and occupied by the Grant Manufacturing company, manufacturers of iron building straps. The loss on the building was $1,500 and on stock $500, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Stabbed in the Arm.

Edward McCauley and Michael Roach, alias "Frenchy," quarreled at No. 335 South Clark street yesterday afternoon and Roach stabbed McCauley in the left arm. He escaped arrest. McCauley was taken to the County Hospital, where it was found that his wound was not serious.

Tried to Jump Into the River.

Mary Sherman, 19 years old, attempted to leap into the river at Rush street bridge yesterday morning. An officer arrested her in time to prevent what might have been a successful suicide. She was taken to Harrison Street Station pending the instructions of the city physician.

Dramatic Recital.

Miss Luella B. Whipple of Topeka, Kas., gave a dramatic recital consisting of posings representing grief, fear, penitence, and other sentiments at No. 3108 State street yesterday afternoon. Although only 15 years old she shows much dramatic talent.

Items.

Charles T. Yerkes left yesterday afternoon for New York. He sails this week for Europe and will be absent four months. He will spend most of the time on the continent.

A valuable carriage horse was burned in the barn of John Bachli, No. 1918 Archer avenue, yesterday morning. A quantity of feed was also destroyed. The fire's origin is unknown. The loss, $500, is covered by insurance.

William Young, recently indicted for burglary, was brought here yesterday from St. Paul. He is charged with having broken into a Wabash flat near Thirty-first street and stolen a quantity of furs, the property of Mrs. Jere Dunn.

RESULTS OF RUSSIA'S POLICY.

The Incoming of the Russian and Polish Jews.

N. Y. *Sun:* A speaker at the Convention of Jew Congregations at Baltimore last week estimated that as a consequence of the present Russian policy the immigration of Russian Jews to this country during the next ten years will be not less than 250,000, and may reach 300,000.

If Russia persists in its determination to drive out the Jews, the number coming hither is likely to be much larger. Baron Hirsch announces his purpose to direct the immigration to the Argentine Republic more especially, but the financial situation there is not inviting for new settlers in numbers so great, however hospitable the country may be to Jewish immigration. The expelled Jews will have to go where they can take care of themselves, for large as the Hirsch fund is it is not large enough to support so vast a number after they have been transported to new homes. Baron Hirsch contends that as the Jews were originally a pastoral and an agricultural people, it will not be difficult to direct their energies to the tilling of the soil, but in the New World they have shown no tendency to agriculture. They take more naturally to trade [and usury] for which their race has a peculiar aptitude.

Great numbers of Jewish immigrants have come to this country within the last five years, but they have not gone West with the Germans and Scandinavians to find farms. A Jewish farming settlement has been established in New Jersey as an experiment, but it is small. The vast mass follow the example of the earlier immigrants of their race and *reject manual and productive labor* for traffic in the products [and money] of other people. They are encountered in the agricultural regions of every part of the Union, but they are peddlers and keepers of country stores, *not farmers or farm laborers.* If they invest in land, it is *not* for the purpose of cultivating farms with their own hands, like the Germans and Scandinavians, but with the expectation of making money out of the rise in the value of the property.

By following this [sharp] policy and exercising their extraordinary aptitude for trade, [dealing in money] the old Jewish settlers have prospered to such a degree that their success has stimulated the immigration of the race to this country. Even if the Russian Jews had not been expelled, the Jewish immigration from other European countries would be great at this period. It will come without the impulse of any artificial means for its encouragement. Even if the Baltimore speaker's estimate of the numbers to come from Russia during the next ten years is correct, they will not comprise the total of the new settlers by any means. Naturally Jewish immigration tends hither, the United States offering extraordinary attractions for the race in its social and political freedom and unequalled opportunities for advancement.

THEY OWN A LARGE PART OF BROADWAY

Heirs of Robert Edwards Will Begin a Law Suit Involving Millions.

WEST POINT, Miss., July 19.—[Special.]—A suit involving property worth over $100,000,000 will shortly be filed in the courts of New York City. Col. H. Clay King of Memphis and T. C. King of this city, his brother, are deeply interested in that suit. It will also be of great interest to a large number of people in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, relatives of these gentlemen. The suit is for the recovery of property leased to the City of New York ninety-nine years ago, and the lease has just expired.

In 1792 Robert Edwards, at that time a large real-estate owner in the City of New York, leased to the city for the term of ninety-nine years a tract of real estate on which parts of Broadway and several adjacent streets are now located, the lease specifying that at the end of the term the property with all its improvements should revert to Edwards' heirs. He died a bachelor, leaving an only brother as his heir. That brother died, leaving one child, a daughter. That daughter married the grandfather of Col. H. Clay King, and as a matter of course her descendants are heirs to that property. The King family have in their possession all the documents necessary to prove a clear title to the property in question.

T. C. King of this city yesterday mailed to Mr. McLeary, the attorney for the heirs, his power of attorney, and as soon as a power of attorney can be obtained from all the descendants of the Edwards family suit will be instituted. Mr. McLeary and his associates are so confident that the case can be pushed to a successful issue for their clients that they have agreed to bear all the costs of the case for a certain percentage of what they get. The whole number of heirs is not now known.

No Rhyme for Them.

The number of English words which have no rhyme in the language is large. Among them are month, silver, liquid, spirit, chimney, warmth, gulf, sylph, music, breadth, width, depth, honor, iron, and echo.

MUST WORK TOGETHER.

THE "BIG THREE" NECESSARY TO THE STOCK-YARDS' PROSPERITY.

Figures Showing the Magnitude of Armour, Swift, and Morris' Business and the Effect on the Yards and Chicago if Removed to Indiana—Little Doubt That a Compromise Will Be Arranged—A Significant Gathering Abroad.

"Business-men in and about the Stock-Yards, particularly those who know anything about the business affairs of the Union Stock-Yards company or any of the now famous 'Big Three'—Swift, Armour, and Morris—pay no attention to the telegraphic dispatches stating that negotiations for a settlement of the difficulty are off," said one conversant with the situation yesterday. "Least of all do they pay any attention to the dispatch of Friday, which said that no agreement had been reached at Wednesday's meeting of the interested parties. Whether it was an attempt made to influence the market in Stock-Yards stocks or not is unknown. If such was the case the effect was not felt. A few days before the meeting of Wednesday last, when it became known outside that negotiations were pending and that the difficulty would be settled by the packers staying were they are, the stock market went up several points and a day later the same stock went up several notches when additional information was received.

"No person doing business with any of the parties in the big case believes for a moment that the packers will carry out their threat and move. One is necessary to the other, and therein lies the secret. The settlement of the matters will not be left to lawyers or private secretaries. When P. D. Armour went to Europe months ago he knew that negotiations for a compromise were being made and that they must meet in London, where the heaviest stockholders live, and this fact was borne out when G. T. Swift quietly followed. These two gentlemen will represent the "big three," for their interests are the greatest.

Significant Gathering Abroad.

"John B. Sherman of the old company is now in Europe, while Frederick Winston of the new concern, and Chauncey Depew, also representing the new and old companies, are en route. No persons better than those, who have grown up in the business, know the wide interest at stake and the immense value of a compromise. The losses both sides will meet through obstinacy cannot be estimated, for a difficulty beyond a compromise would mean the shattering of a trade that has been reared at the cost of thirty years' labor and would lose also to Chicago the title it has worn for years—the stock-market center of the country.

"A true idea of the work done by the 'Big Three' is beyond the reach of those who gain their knowledge in an indifferent manner. But few people think that it is only a few years ago that the markets of New York regulated affairs throughout the country and that that same power that made New York known is now held by Chicago and is felt throbbing in the principal marts of the world. Such is the case and it has been brought about by the active, ceaseless competition of the 'Big Three.'

"Armour's business, according to his statements, will reach $65,000,000 a year, while the aggregate wages paid to 10,000 employés reaches nearly $4,000,000 yearly. G. T. Swift, though in the business later than Armour, has made grand strides and has many interests. His business will reach to a point almost as high as that done by Armour. The head of the North Packing company of Boston, the owner of thousands of cattle and extensive ranching lands, the partner of Libby, McNeill & Libby in the canning business, one of the foremost, if not in the lead, in the dressed-beef business and the backbone of the hog market at the yards, where nothing but the best is wanted, Mr. Swift cuts a figure, though 7,000 employés fear him.

Magnitude of the "Big Three's" Business.

Last but not least comes Nelson Morris, whose business will reach half of that done by either Armour or Swift. The three men do a total business of fully $160,000,000 a year, and give employment to about 25,000 men. In the light of such a showing the thought and talk that the removal of the yards to any point away from Chicago would not injure the city are ridiculous. The Stock-Yards company gives employment to about 10,000 persons and pays hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for taxes. Its pay-rolls, too, foot up into the millions yearly.

"Depending upon the Stock-Yards company and the 'Big Three,' where 35,000 men are employed, are the places that were built up by the location of the plant at that point, stores, grocery-houses, hotels, and, last but not least, the families of men employed, commission men, and others. The statement shown by the Stock-Yards company at New-Year's was that the valuation of stock for last year was $231,344,879, and in excellent comparison with that showing is the probable estimated business done by the 'Big Three' of $160,000,000 yearly, and the valuation of stock does not necessarily mean the transaction of that amount of business. How ridiculous, indeed, is it then to say that Chicago would not be financially hurt by the removal of the plant of the 'Big Three.' The establishments of the 'Big Three' brought about the present condition of affairs, for the remaining houses combined do not transact as much business as any one of the big firm. If they were removed the men would go also or be without employment. And congregated about them wherever they would go would be the nucleus of a big city such as Lake is now.

Effect of the "Big Three's" Removal.

"There would be no person or persons to step in and take up the business when it was dropped, and which took years to learn, and while the smaller houses would continue to discharge their respective duties it would be a miserable falling away from what it was. The market, or the major part, would follow the big houses, when the market would be felt, the commission men would follow, and, while Chicago would be Chicago, its glory as being the greatest stock market in the world would be gone, and Omaha, Kansas City, and other points be the winners, while the yards proper, too huge for the business, would be a white elephant on the hands of the stockholders.

"The packers, the controlling spirits, would suffer no loss, for time and again inducements to move to Indiana have been held out to them. The financial loss to Chicago in such a case would, as can be seen, be tremendous. The loss to those interested in the yards proper would be great. The profit to the stockholders is still large, and they can afford to work on a compromise, which, while reducing their incomes, is better than a total loss. The packers, too, know their power and feel their ability to force a compromise with the Stock-Yards company. They are satisfied that the company cannot afford to see them leave the present plank for any other and take with them the bulk of the business, when concessions of small moment in comparison with the amount at stake would correct all difficulties. That a compromise will occur, no business man doubts, and when it is made the public will be so informed. The men having the matter in charge are those directly interested, and they are the last men to impart any information until the matter is finally and fully settled."

Didn't Know His Own Fat.

A man from one of the back counties of this State, who is filling some sort of a job about the National War Museum at Washington as a testimonial of respect for his political services, was home not long ago on a vacation. He was talking to a group one evening, when one of them said:

"I understand you've got a sinecure down there."

"Not that I know of," he replied innocently; "but they're getting in new animals every day or so, and maybe it's come in since I left. What paper did you see it in?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Food for the Superstitious.

The funeral of William Hanlon, who was killed Monday in Clinton, Ia., by falling from a trapeze, took place yesterday afternoon. March 13 Hanlon was at a dinner the number of guests at which was thirteen. He was the thirteenth man to arrive, and every one said jokingly that he would die within the year. The host tried to secure a fourteenth man, but failed. July 13 at the age of 31 Hanlon was killed. His funeral took place from Thirteenth street, and the number of the lot in which he was buried was 13.—*New York Sun.*

Adding Insult to Injury.

Train Robber ("going through" passenger)—"Well, I swow! Got a gun in your pocket, hev ye? If it wasn't for my pressing engagements I'd turn ye over to the town authorities just ahead, for carrying concealed weapons without a permit!"—*Puck.*

HE WAS A LEADER AMONG HIS PEOPLE.

Chicago's Colored Citizens Do Honor to the Late Alexander Clark's Memory.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon for the late Alexander Clark, United States Minister to Liberia, who died May 31 in Liberia, at Zion's A. M. E. Church, No. 2932 Dearborn street. Mr. Clark was one of the most influential and well-known colored citizens of the United States, and during an eventful life of sixty-five years was actively engaged in the abolition movement, the "underground railroad," the rebellion, and since the war had been foremost in the endeavor to elevate the African race.

For eight years previous to his appointment to the Liberian Consulship Mr. Clark was a citizen of Chicago. For some years he was editor of the *Conservator*, one of the leading African journals of the city. He was loved and respected by Chicago's entire African population for his sterling qualities, and the sentiment was expressed yesterday of dissatisfaction with the action of the government in not officially apprising his friends and relatives of the circumstances of his death.

Although Mr. Clark died May 31 no notice has yet been taken of that fact by the government, and his friends were forced to telegraph to the State Department for particulars. A telegram was received in reply by Dr. J. H. Megee informing him that Mr. Clark had been buried with military and masonic honors June 3.

A large audience was present yesterday to do honor to the memory of Mr. Clark. Dr. J. H. Megee had charge of the exercises, and speeches were delivered by R. M. Mitchell, John G. Jones, Prof. Hale, G. Parker of St. Louis, Commissioner-at-large to the World's Columbian Exposition, F. L. Barnett, and William Baker. Miss Ida May Dempsey read a eulogy upon the character of Mr. Clark.

F. L. Barnett, who had been associated with Mr. Clark when he was editor of the *Conservator*, spoke eloquently of his abilities and of the place he should hold in the hearts of the African people. "Mr. Clark," he said, "was a representative African. By his own unaided ability he gave himself an education, and when past the age of 50 was admitted to the bar in Muscatine, Ia. He filled every trust so faithfully that he won the esteem of all. He represented his people at the political convention which nominated Grant and Colfax. He was chosen to represent the African M. E. church at the Ecumenical Council in London in 1888, and was heard with applause at the meetings of that body. The guiding principle of his life was to do whatever he had to do in the best possible manner, and this high ideal is the explanation of his great success. In politics, religion, and business his ideal was always the same, and this accounts for the esteem in which he was held in all circles of life."

INCOME TAX FOOLISHNESS IN OHIO.

The Big Mistake the Buckeye Democrats Made in Their Platform.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Did the Democrats of Ohio understand what they were doing when they put side by side in their party platform for the important campaign now opening these two declarations?

1. We are opposed to all class legislation.
2. We favor a graded income tax.

An income tax of any kind is class legislation of the worst sort. It divides the community into two classes, the honest and the dishonest, and it taxes the honest for the benefit of the dishonest. This odious method of raising revenue has never been described better than as a tariff on integrity and a bounty on perjury.

Only once in the history of this country has there been an attempt to levy an income tax. Then the tax was imposed as a war measure. Never again, except in the direst necessity or the wildest folly, will the experiment be repeated. The tax survived until 1872. In 1870, the census year, the population of the United States was 38,558,371. The income tax that year was paid by 276,661 persons, or one taxpayer to one hundred and thirty-nine of population. The number of male citizens of 21 and upward was 8,425,941 in that year. The income tax was paid by one adult male in every thirty. Supposing even that it was equitably assessed and fairly collected this experience shows to what degree the income tax law is class legislation.

But such a tax never was assessed and collected, and never can be, without the grossest injustice and the most outrageous disparity of burdens. The attempt to collect a tax on personal property is simplicity itself in comparison. To ascertain in the crudest way the approximate incomes of the class taxed under class legislation of this kind it becomes necessary to establish a system of inquisition and espionage repugnant to American ideas and abhorrent to the free citizen. The eyes of the government spy into every man's private account books; the spies of the government oversee every housewife's expenditures. The honest American spirit will tolerate the hateful inquisition only as a sacrifice for the sake of the Nation's existence. Dishonesty the income tax will never reach. Fraud finds a thousand easy ways to evade it. In theory it is unphilosophical and undemocratic; in practice it is impossible.

The Ohio Democratic platform calls not merely for an income tax, but for a graded or unequal income tax. We suppose the Ohio platform means a tax graded up—that is to say, with the rate augmented as the incomes increase. That process leads straight to actual confiscation. If the tax, for example, on $500 incomes is $5, or 1 per cent, and on $1,000 incomes $15, or 1½ per cent, and so on, the tax on a $2,000,000 income becomes $2,650,000. Whatever adjustment may be made between rate of tax and size of income taxed the graduated tax sooner or later reaches a point where it swallows up the entire income. This is confiscation. Progressive steps toward this are progressive steps toward confiscation. They are steps along the direct tax road to communism. The cumulative income tax, if it could be honestly collected, would be the final outrage in the way of class legislation. It would divide the free and equal citizens of the United States into various classes; one class paying nothing, another class paying 5 per cent, another paying 10 per cent, another paying into the Treasury half of their incomes, and so on up to the class which suffers an absolute confiscation of the earnings of its skill, intelligence, energy, and accumulated savings.

But does any Democratic delegate who in the Ohio convention voted for the graded-income tax plank believed that a graded-income tax could be so imposed and collected as to distribute equitably among the citizens of this country the burdens of government? If he does he ought to be ashamed of his ignorance. If he does not believe it, but voted for the resolution merely as cheap toll bait for the cranks of the Farmers' Alliance and other cranks with hazy notions of the practicable and the impracticable, he ought to be ashamed of his duplicity and disloyalty to Democratic principles.

Not Deceived by Appearances.

Over in Missouri there is a certain plank road and a certain toll-gate. Beside the toll-gate there is a farm-house, on the cool and comfortable porch whereof the worthy farmer usually sits, waiting to collect toll, while his boy Bill plows the corn in the field away beyond. On a certain recent occasion, however, this worthy farmer happened to be over in the field helping his boy Bill, when a pious-looking stranger drove up to the toll-gate. There was no one in the farm-house—no one nearer than the farmer and his boy Bill, half a mile away in the field. The toll-gate was unlocked—open, in fact—but this pious stranger was temptation-proof. He hitched his horse to a tree and proudly floundered out to where the farmer and his boy Bill were at work.

"My good man," said he, "are you the keeper of this toll-gate?"

"Yep," said the worthy farmer.

"What is the toll, my good man?"

"Five cents."

"Well, I wish to drive through, my good man, and here is your five cents."

The worthy farmer scratched his head anxiously for a brief period. "Did you come out here just to give me that nickel?" he asked presently.

"For no other purpose, my good sir," and the pious-appearing man ambled soulfully away.

"Bill," said the farmer to his boy in an agitated undertone, "get on the old gray mare and watch that stranger till he gets to town."—*Quincy Herald.*

Cremation Has Become Necessary.

The London Sewer Commissioners have directed their sanitary committee to report upon the advisability of erecting a crematory. Mr. Matthouse, one of the board, pointed out that 91,243 bodies were buried last year in the cemeteries of the capital, that in many places they lay fourteen deep, that the situation was growing worse every year, and that a reform of some kind was imperative. High medical authority had declared already that the state of the cemeteries demanded the intervention of the government. Cremation is the only practical remedy, and prejudice against it is disappearing fast, he says.

Marine Thrift.

A Searsport (Me.) man has furnished a new illustration of thrift. He walked from his town to Belfast, a distance of six miles, to take an excursion steamer to Bangor, because the fare was the same from both places and he would thus get more sail for his money.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION,
Thirty-fifth and West Forty-eighth-sts.

FREE ADMISSION FREE
—TO THE—
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
RUNNING RACES.

Five Races Today, with 66 Entries, including a Stake Race.
Races start at 2 o'clock.

FREE ADMISSION FREE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
Trains leave depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:15, and 1:30 p. m.

C., B. & Q.
Trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:55 and 1:20 p. m.

DESIRE THE SABBATH DAY RESPECTED.

Citizens of Racine Form an Organization for That Purpose.

RACINE, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—Over 3,000 people gathered at Lakeside Rink tonight in answer to the call of the Public Safety committee to see what could be done towards the proper observance of the Sabbath day. Mayor Case was not present, but a letter from him was read to the audience which stated that he had made promises before election that he would not close saloons nor stop the playing of baseball Sunday, and he meant to keep his word.

The Rev. Thomas Barr of the Presbyterian church was the first speaker. He reviewed at length the iniquity that was practiced in Racine the Sabbath day. He denounced the local press, the reporters, and the correspondents for Chicago papers in scathing terms, claiming that they were instrumental in forming public opinion against a reform movement. Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Farmer Percival, John S. Hart, and E. G. Durant.

An association was then formed to be known as the Citizens' Association, whose purpose shall be the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law on the Sabbath day. The following officers were elected. President, John S. Hart: Vice-President, W. H. Turnbull; Treasurer, T. B. Baker; Executive committee, A. P. Dutton and the Rev. Charles Percival. A fund of $5,000 will be raised by the organization to carry on the work of reforming the city.

A. P. Dutton denounced the actions of Mayor Case in making promises to the saloon and baseball men and promised if given the support of the citizens of Racine they would soon rid the city of its disreputable houses and close the saloons on the Sabbath day.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

Special Illinois Central Trains to Hawthorne.

Special Illinois Central trains to the summer meeting races at Hawthorne will leave Central Depot, foot of Randolph street, week days at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1, 1:15, and 1:30 p. m., stopping at the usual stations and running direct to the grand stand entrance gate. Return trains at 4:30 p. m. and after the races, last train leaving at 6:30 p. m. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents; including entrance to races and grand stand, $1.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ENCAMPMENT.

One Fare to Kankakee.

The Illinois Central railroad will make a rate of one fare for the round trip for Sir Knights and their friends on the occasion of the approaching encampment at Riverview Park, Kankakee. Tickets on sale July 20 to 24 inclusive, good to return until July 25 inclusive. Trains leave Chicago at 8:40 and 9:15 a. m., 2:10, 3:00, 4:05, 4:30, 8:15, and 8:40 p. m.

Music in the Mountains.

Tomaso's mandolin orchestra will play at the Montezuma Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, during July and August. Excursion tickets are sold which cover in one ticket Las Vegas, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Denver, all on the Santa Fé route, and reached without change of Pullman cars from Chicago. Office No. 212 Clark street. This affords unequaled opportunity for summering in the Rocky Mountains. If you get tired of one place you can go to another.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in everypart of the world. 25 cents.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Forecasts till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, stationary temperature, slightly warmer in Southern Illinois, variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, warmer Tuesday morning, variable winds.

For Minnesota, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming south.

For North Dakota, light showers, stationary temperature except slightly warmer in east, southeast winds.

For South Dakota, light showers, cooler, southeast winds.

For Nebraska, showers, stationary temperature except slightly cooler at North Platte, southeast winds.

For Iowa, fair, with light showers in west portion, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Missouri, fair, stationary temperature, east winds.

For Kansas, fair, except showers in extreme north, stationary temperature, south winds.

For Colorado, fair tomorrow, stationary temperature except cooler at Pueblo, variable winds.

CHICAGO WEATHER BUREAU, CHICAGO, July 20, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours: Fair weather, little change in temperature.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.92	88	88	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.90	72	76	S.	Fair	....
Boston, Mass.	29.90	76	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	68	74	N. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.04	78	84	W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	76	86	S.	Cl'udy	3.70
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.86	78	88	N.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.02	72	72	S.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	80	82	S. W.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O	30.06	72	76	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Davenport, Ia	30.00	78	82	N.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.88	72	80	S.	Cl'udy	†
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	78	82	W.	Fair	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	70	84	S. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.02	80	82	Calm.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.04	66	70	N.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie, Pa.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	82	90	S. W.	Clear	.12
Grand Haven, Mich	30.04	68	70	N.	Fair	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	62	74	S. E.	Fair	†
Helena, Mont.	29.78	78	82	E.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	29.90	76	82	S. E.	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.02	80	84	S. W.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.06	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	80	84	N. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	78	84	N. W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.04	78	86	N.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	74	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	80	84	E.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.06	62	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.10	52	56	N.	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	84	84	N. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.06	60	70	N. E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.98	50	64	S. E.	Fair	†
Montreal	29.96	68	76	S. W.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	66	70	N. E.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	80	96	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.00	82	90	S. E.	Clear	.06
New York City	30.02	74	82	S.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.06	72	80	S.	Cl'udy	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	76	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	64	68	S.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.90	82	88	S. W.	Rain	.10
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.04	76	84	S.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.06	64	74	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.68	88	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	82	84	N.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.02	70	76	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.84	84	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.96	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	74	82	N.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	78	86	E.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.06	74	78	W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	82	82	N. E.	Clear	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Inappreciable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Queenstown—Arrived, Arizona, New York.
Havre—Arrived, Gascogne, New York.
New York—Arrived, Anchoria, Glasgow; Alaska, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

CAMPBELL—At his residence, 33 Wesson-st., William Campbell, aged 45 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

DEATHS.

FOURNEY—July 17, 1891, at 309 5th-av., Jeremiah Fourney, aged 55 years. Funeral Tuesday, July 21, 8:30 a. m., to St. Mary's, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HEFFERAN—Lawrence Hefferan, son of the late Martin Hefferan, aged 34 years. Funeral Tuesday, July 21, at 9:30 a. m., to Holy Angels' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOGAN—July 9, 1891, at her parents' residence, 2212 Dearborn-st., Sadie Hogan, aged 16 years. Funeral Tuesday, July 21, at 10 a. m., to St. John's Church, where solemn high mass will be said, thence to Polk-st. depot, by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

IRWIN—Harriet L., wife of David W. Irwin, Sunday morning, July 19. Funeral Tuesday, July 21, at 2 p. m. from her late residence, 35 Twenty-second-st. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

IMHOF—July 19, 1891, Jacob, beloved son of Anton and Catherine Imhof, aged 21 years and 7 months. Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. from 301 Webster-av. to Graceland Cemetery.

McMANUS—At the residence of his parents, 43½ Quincy-st., July 17, Andrew J. McManus, a native of New Orleans, La., aged 3 years and 4 months. New Orleans papers please copy.

McBRINE—John McBrine, aged 84 years. Funeral from his late residence, 291 Illinois-st., Monday, 20th inst., at 2 p. m. Boston (Mass.) and St. John (N. B.) papers please copy.

PHELAN—Edward Phelan, second son of William A. and Katharine Phelan, aged 22 years and 2 months. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. from residence, 541 W. Indiana-st., by carriages to Calvary.

WHITTY—Friday, July 17, Mrs. Mary Whitty, relict of the late Nicholas Whitty and mother of Mary E. and Thomas J. Funeral to Calvary Monday, July 20, from residence of her son, 7318 Rhodes-av., Grand Crossing.

WARREN—At 381 Fulton-st., Saturday, July 18, Ray, infant son of George and Kate Warren. Interment Monday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Chicago Historical Society will be held at its rooms, No. 142 Dearborn-av., Tuesday evening, July 21, at 8 o'clock. Maj. Joseph Kirkland will read a paper on the "Bones of John Lemine," illustrated with the supposed relics themselves.
JOHN MOSES, Secretary.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB,
West Madison and Fortieth-sts.

—THE—
Summer Race Meeting
OF THE
GARFIELD PARK CLUB
—OPENS—
Today (Monday), July 20th.

Six Races on the Card.
63 ENTRIES.

Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., for track at 8:30, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 1:50, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m. Trains at 1:50 and 2:15 reach the track in 15 minutes and run into grounds, stopping in rear of Grand Stand. Express trains from grounds start five and fifteen minutes after last race.
Madison-st. cable cars run from La Salle-st. to gate at grounds in 26 minutes.
Covered walks from grounds station to grand stand. Covered walk, 1,600 feet, from Madison-st. gate to grand stand.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
General Admission .... 75 cents
Paddock Badges, 25c extra.

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove and 60th-st.
4th Week of CHICAGO'S GRANDEST TRIUMPH.

A Night in Pekin

TUESDAY EVE.—Children's Night.
THURSDAY EVE.—Fire Portrait of the Handsomest Lady on the West Side.
SATURDAY EVE.—"Forest of Fire," the most gorgeous design yet produced.
Special New Features at each performance.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Boxes holding five, $5. Seats at Lyon & Healy's. Illinois Central, Cottage Grove-av. and State-st. cable cars direct to entrance.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
100,000 PEOPLE HAVE LAUGHED AT ITS FUN AND MARVELED AT ITS SPLENDOR.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
SINBAD.
The Bottom of the Sea.
The Ivory Palace.
The Romantic Tropical Isle.
The 20 Cannibals.
"The Bogie Man," and
The Transcendental Transformation.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
4th Week
4th Week
4th Week
And Last
But Only.
Tonight, Every Night, and Regular Matinees.
Chas. Frohman's Comedians
In Gillette's Reigning Success,
Mr. Wilkinson's Widows

HOOLEY'S—Tonight.
DELIGHTED THRONGS LAUGHING AS NEVER BEFORE.
17th MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
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MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

REWARDS FOR CATCHING NEWSPAPER THIEVES.

THE TRIBUNE offers a reward of $10 for information that will lead to the arrest of any person who shall unlawfully take copies of the paper from the door-steps or areas of subscribers.

A reward of $25 will be paid for each of the next four newspaper thieves who shall be caught and turned over to the police.

THE LINCOLN-HAMLIN-JOHNSON CONTROVERSY.

The interview with ex-Gov. William M. Stone of Iowa, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is a valuable contribution to the literature regarding the Vice-Presidential nomination of 1864. Mr. Stone, who was Governor in that year, was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention. He saw Mr. Lincoln before it met and asked him who was the best candidate for the second place on the ticket. Lincoln replied thus:

> Without directly answering my question he proceeded to say that it might be deemed advisable to select some prominent Union Democrat in order to encourage that sentiment throughout the country and satisfy Southern men that the Republican party was not acting altogether upon strict party lines, but was willing to coöperate with any set of men who desired to assist in saving the Union.
>
> He further said that the loyal element in the Democratic party had rendered us great assistance in their unselfish devotion to the Union, and it was but just that they should be recognized. He then in about the following order proceeded to name Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, Joseph Holt of Kentucky, Gen. John A. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, and Lyman Tremaine of New York, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and some others of lesser note that I am not now able to recall; in short, on the highest ground of expediency he thought it would be wise to select some so-called Union Democrat for Vice-President. But, as you see, he shrewdly avoided expressing any preference among the number that was named over. Mr. Hamlin's name was not mentioned.

Whatever is not included is excluded, and the omission of Mr. Hamlin's name was all the more significant from the fact that not one of those named by Mr. Lincoln had been a member of the Republican party when the war broke out. Every one of them was a War Democrat. The President could not well have said more clearly that he did not want Mr. Hamlin.

Gov. Stone so understood him, and did all he could in the convention to defeat Hamlin. After the adoption of the platform the customary motion was made that the nominations be proceeded with. Senator Simon Cameron offered as a substitute a resolution for the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin by acclamation. He did not do this to please the President, for he had never forgotten his removal from the War Department and his banishment to Russia. He felt friendly towards Hamlin, who had been in the Senate with him, and Thaddeus Stevens, who supported Cameron's resolution, did not do so out of any special affection for the President, who was not radical enough for him. Gov. Stone, fresh from his interview with Lincoln and with the aid of Senator Jim Lane of Kansas, fought this resolution sturdily and succeeded in defeating it. Then came the nomination of Lincoln by acclamation, followed immediately after by that of Johnson on the second ballot, whose friends used in his behalf the same arguments that Mr. Lincoln had used in urging on Mr. Stone the wisdom of the selection of a Union Democrat for Vice-President.

A glance at the names mentioned by Mr. Stone will show that there were really but two availables in the list. Butler's nomination was impossible. That of a New-Yorker was equally out of the question, for there were too many men proposed from that State. Really the field was limited by the President to Johnson and Holt, and of the two the selection of the former seemed in 1864 the wiser. Most men would have said unhesitatingly that he was more radical than the Kentuckian. Yet, as it turned out, it was the most unfortunate choice that could possibly have been made. It would have been better if Cameron had had his way and Hamlin had become Lincoln's successor. The long and bitter reconstruction struggle would have been avoided. Mr. Hamlin might have had a "policy" of his own, but it would not have consisted of surrendering to the vanquished slave oligarchy all that had been gained by the war.

THE SILVER DEMONETIZATION ACT OF 1873.

In defending before the Ohio Democratic convention the free-coinage plank reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions Gen. Finley said that "the Republican party had demonetized silver." That untruth will be repeated on the stump this fall in Iowa and Ohio by many Democratic orators. Therefore it is well to state now for the benefit of the Republicans of those States who are fighting for an honest currency the facts in relation to the passage of the so-called demonetizing bill of 1873.

At that time gold was at 112 as compared with greenbacks. The silver in the standard dollar was selling as bullion at $1.30 per ounce and was therefore above par as compared with gold, par being 1.293. There was no demand then for the free coinage of silver. A dollar of that metal would have been worth more than a gold one. And in spite of what is said now about the "Washington" dollar that coin had not been a popular one. For reasons often stated few of them had been coined—only 8 millions ($8,045,000) since the first mint was established eighty-one years before, while in the same period 816 millions of gold was coined. Consequently in making the arrangements for specie resumption, which it was felt must come in a few years, the natural idea was to resume in gold rather than silver, which people did not care to handle, except in the form of halves, quarters, and dimes. If silver had remained above par there would have been no silver dollars coined after specie resumption took place. It is the silver certificate that has made silver dollars practicable.

The legislation of 1873 was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1870. It was the subject of an elaborate report of a Congressional committee. A bill passed the Senate during the Forty-first Congress, but failed to pass the House. In the next Congress the House took up the bill, passed it, and sent it to the Senate, which made some amendments in which the former concurred. The yeas and nays were not taken in either House. The measure went through by *unanimous consent*, all the Democrats voting for it. What discussion it had was in committee. In the House it met with the approval of McNeely, a Democratic member from this State, who was on the Committee on Coinage. In the Senate it underwent the scrutiny of Casserly, a California Democrat, who found no fault with this demonetization feature of the bill. So far was this particular Democrat from taking an interest in the future of silver that he said apropos of his amendment to reduce the coinage charges so as to draw the Australian gold to the San Francisco Mint:

> We have more silver than we want. Nevada appears to be getting ready to deluge the world with silver. I see that her silver product last year was probably over $20,000,000. There could not be a more profitable occupation for the American people than to take the gold bullion of Australia and coin it in San Francisco and diffuse that much more specie through all the arteries of business, getting ready for the resumption of specie payments [this Democrat looked forward to resumption in gold, not silver] and to give them in return for their bullion this silver which we do not want, and which before a great while may be at an absolute discount on our hands.

Where a bill passes unanimously the responsibility for it rests on no party. It rests on all the members quite irrespective of party. The law of 1873 can be no more charged up to the Republicans than any private pension bill for which both sides voted. The Democrats are as responsible for the demonetization of silver in 1873 as for its remonetization in 1878. In that year the condition of affairs was very different from what it was five years before. In 1878 gold was still 2 per cent above par compared with greenbacks. Silver had sunk to $1.152 per ounce, or about 80 cents, and was far below par. Mr. Casserly's prediction had come true. There were some men who were for the free coinage of silver then, in order that debts might be paid in a depreciated currency. But they were in the minority, and the Republicans and Democrats jointly passed the Allison bill providing for the coinage of an amount of silver which could be kept on a parity with gold, thus increasing the volume of the currency without depreciating it. That legislation the free coinage "Cheap Johns" of Ohio and Iowa are trying to upset.

The repealing law of 1873 was non-partisan. So was the remonetizing bill of 1878. So was that of last year ordering the coinage of 4,500,000 a month. Any statement to the contrary is a falsehood gotten up to whip anti-free coinage Democrats into line in support of a financial policy which would bring disaster on the country.

JEFFERSON'S DENATIONALIZING PRINCIPLES.

The other day THE TRIBUNE recommended Prof. Fiske's book on "A Critical Period in American History" as good summer vacation reading, and in the course of the article had occasion to use this language:

> There was a contest a little over a century ago between nationalizing and denationalizing tendencies, led by Washington and Jefferson, respectively. The former won. If he had not, and the thirteen States had not been blended into one Republic, the fortunes of this country would have been as little worth noting as those of the Central American Commonwealths.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* resents this reference to its anti-national idol, Jefferson, and comments as follows:

> We are glad to be informed, as THE TRIBUNE proceeds to say, that Mr. Jefferson did not wish this country to be united into one republic, and that he would have succeeded in his nefarious plot had it not been for the great victory won over him by Washington.
>
> This will doubtless be very surprising to many American students. There had long been an impression founded upon a multiplicity of documentary evidence that Mr. Jefferson had spent the four years immediately preceding the adoption of the Federal Constitution in France, where he was American Minister; that he had no part in the construction of that document; and that the great struggle between "Republicanism" and "Federalism" did not begin until he entered the Cabinet of Washington as Secretary of State in 1790.

THE TRIBUNE is well aware of the fact that Mr. Jefferson was out of the country at the time the Constitution was framed and adopted. It was fortunate for the country that he was. The Anti-Federalists, or the men who subsequently called themselves Democrats, labored to prevent the ratification of the Constitution of Washington by the necessary number of States. They were numerous and very much in earnest. The only thing they lacked to succeed was organization. That defect Mr. Jefferson, who was a great politician and organizer, would have supplied. Happily for the Republic the great leader of the denationalizing principles was in France and the means of communication were too slow to enable him to exercise a fatal influence at home.

Had he been there he would have used his influence against the ratification of the Constitution. It was his deliberate verdict that "all the good of this new Constitution might "have been couched in three or four new articles to be added to the good, old, and venerable fabric"—the weak, impotent, marrowless Articles of Confederation. Returning to America after the ratification of the Constitution he endeavored to breathe into that instrument those denationalizing ideas of which he was the greatest and most insidious exponent this country has known. He is the type of one political creed as Washington is of another. The principles which animated George Clinton of New York and Judge Tyler of Virginia in opposing ratification were the principles of Jefferson. He stands for denationalism as Jeff Davis does for the slaveholders' rebellion waged in the interest of denationalism. The ideas of Washington and Jefferson clashed on a hundred battlefields during that rebellion, though neither of those men was then in the land of the living; but their ideas animated the opposing armies and causes.

It is not likely the *Courier-Journal* will deny that Jefferson had "denationalizing tendencies." A paper printed in Kentucky should be familiar with the "Kentucky Resolutions," in which Mr. Jefferson laid down the principle that a *State has a right to judge for itself as to the constitutionality of an act of Congress!* The cautious Madison held that in a convention of the States three-fourths of them could set aside a law because of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Jefferson by teaching that *one* could do it established the doctrine of nullification, which ripened into secession and rebellion and caused four years of bloody war.

We can reason backwards more safely than we can forwards. The man who drafted the Kentucky Resolutions never could have been a Nationalist and never would have voted for the ratification of the Constitution. He must always have looked on Virginia as more sovereign and higher than any union composed of an aggregation of States. Had he been consulted he would not have consented to any form of government which did not leave his "sovereign" Virginia the unquestioned right of secession and nullification, free to go and come as she pleased—to kick over the Union traces whenever it suited her. It is perfectly proper, therefore, to say that the fight over the adoption of the Constitution was one between opposing ideas led by Washington and Jefferson, even though the latter was not in the country at the time. He was the chief exponent of the denationalizing principles which nearly wrecked the Revolutionary contest and have cost the United States so much blood and treasure to trample down. It would have been equally correct, though simpler, to say that the contest was one between Washingtonianism and Jeffersonianism. That would have told the whole story in a sentence. The picture THE TRIBUNE drew of what the consequences would have been if Jeffersonianism had prevailed during the "critical period of American history" was under rather than over drawn. It may be "very surprising" to some "students" who have not yet studied out the facts that "Jefferson did not wish this country united into one republic," but it is absolutely true. The author of the "Kentucky Resolutions" was a foe of a National Union. It would be well for Mr. Watterson to lay aside his Cleveland worship long enough to make a little study into "Jeffersonian tendencies" before again worshiping his political god in public.

THE LOTTERY GAMBLERS AND MOB LAW.

Though the popular election in Louisiana on the question of adopting the lottery extension amendment to the Constitution does not take place until next April, the campaign already has become so hot and excited that there are well-grounded fears of violence should the lottery gamblers succeed. The proposition made by the Rev. Dr. Palmer at the recent anti-lottery meeting in New Orleans to resort to revolution if necessary rather than submit to an extension of the lottery company's charter meets with sympathy in many parts of the State and has aroused tremendous excitement. The country parishes and a large number of the small towns and villages in the northern part of the State have indorsed the proposition, and the anti-lottery leagues of two wards in New Orleans the the other day declared themselves in favor of revolution if it becomes necessary. At Bonita, Culbertson, Rustin, and Arcadia violent measures have been urged, and at a mass-meeting in Lincoln Parish recently the following fiery resolution was passed unanimously:

> WHEREAS, We scorn the worshipers of Mammon, the scoffers of religion, the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker, and believe that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and recognize the right of the people to take the helm of government into their own hands, either by revolution, as our forefathers did, by a resort to arms, or as Cromwell did, by dissolving Parliament and beheading the King, or as the people of New Orleans did in destroying the Mafia. Therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the people of Lincoln Parish, in mass-meeting assembled, solemnly declare our opposition to the Louisiana State Lottery company, and look upon its advocates as men dangerous to the community and disloyal to the best interests of the State; that we consider that its crimes have been so great and its menaces are so dangerous that we are justified in pledging ourselves in every line of defense open to free men against the briber and perverter of good government.

Oppressive, corrupt, dishonest, and dangerous as the lottery monstrosity is, it is fairly questionable whether the remedy proposed by the anti-lottery people of Lincoln Parish is not worse than the disease. Lottery gambling is a great evil, but mob law is worse. The people of Louisiana have been too prone of late to resort to lynching as the quickest way out of difficulties occasioned by the corruption of juries and the weakness of their legal machinery. To a certain extent the lynching of the Mafia murderers was excusable, even if it were not altogether justifiable, but because there was a general tendency to condone this violence is not a sufficient reason for adopting it as a common practice. It is a dangerous form of education for a people who have little regard for courts and whose tendency to take the law into their own hands has led them into several brutal manifestations of mob violence within the last few months. Undoubtedly the lottery company will seek to purchase votes enough to carry its purpose, and with a single exception it has the help of all the New Orleans papers which wear its collar and do its bidding, but even under such circumstances lynching is not justifiable. Let the anti-lottery men meet the gamblers with argument, not with violence, unless the latter should provoke it by violent acts themselves. Let them make their appeals to the home and the moral sentiment of the community. Let the women organize themselves and come to the help of the anti-lottery leaguers. If it be necessary let them call upon the other States for speakers and money to help them. The call will not be in vain. Every State in the Union will sympathize with them and aid them in this final effort to shake off the bonds of the lottery gamblers and rid their State of this dangerous evil.

SOUTHERN DANGER AHEAD FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The Farmers' Alliance is making an earnest, aggressive fight in Kentucky, and claims that it will carry that Bourbon State. Crowds of enthusiastic Georgians gather to hear such a played-out political debauchee as Weaver of Iowa and charletan as Sockless Simpson. All through the South there are ominous signs that the planters will follow the example of those of South Carolina and take the management of affairs into their own hands. The Democratic politicians who have held absolute rule in the Solid South so long are making desperate efforts to stem the tide and keep their States in line. They are fighting much more energetically than the Republican leaders in the Northwest and Far West have done, but they seem unable to stem the tide and to be losing their "pull" on their party.

They truthfully tell the farmers that their Federal subtreasury and fiat money schemes to create famine and to give cheap money to the planter class are unconstitutional and are against the doctrine of State sovereignty. Their hearers refuse to be convinced or moved by arguments. They say that State sovereignty may slide if it stands between them and the possibility of artificially created famine prices for their cotton and tobacco, and of Federal loans of cheap money to them with which to cheat their creditors. The Democratic leaders say that the policy of the Alliance men will divide the Solid South and will lead to a restoration of "negro rule." There was a time when this would have been all-powerful in scaring the planters, but it is ineffectual now. The Alliance men feel that they are the majority of the white voters and they know that the negro vote will not be against them but with them. They do not fear it, for they can control it by offering to let in tenant negroes to a part of the famine prices for cotton. Hence they look on the negroes as a reserve force, which may be called out and voted in case of need, and which will be certain to win the day for them at the polls. The Alliance men are not afraid of the Republicans winning in the Southern States, because they can control the bulk of the black votes by sharing with them in the intended tobacco and cotton corner prices and cheap money loans from the Federal printing presses.

Those who lead the Farmers' Alliance party in the South are pure-blooded Americans. They are not slow to move, and when they get started they hold on with a wonderful grip to any error or delusion. They do not swing back and forth as voters in the Northern States have done, but when they get a notion in their heads, be it right or wrong, they stick to it as tenaciously as they did to the desperate fortunes of the disunion Confederacy.

The Democratic leaders have chuckled not a little over the damage being done the Republican party in the West by the farmers' movement under Peffer, Simpson, and Weaver. While they were gazing delightedly at the mishaps of their Western opponents they failed to watch their own fields in the South as closely as they should have done. The tares have been sown liberally among their crops, and if they do not watch sharply they will find that their Southern losses will be greater than their Western gains. Should they lose Kentucky next month there will be a hurricane blowing through their hair in 1892. And it looks much as if Kentucky is gone.

OUR DECREASING RESERVE OF GOLD.

At the close of the fiscal year ending with June, 1890, the estimated stock of gold coin and bullion in this country was a little less than $700,000,000, of which $374,000,000 was in gold coin. But where was it? The Director of the Mint found $320,000,000 gold coin and bullion in the Treasury and $112,000,000 in national banks and other repositories. The other $260,000,000 was supposed to be in the hands of the people, of which we have not a scintilla of proof. The more such an estimate is looked at the more absurd does it appear to be. It would mean that an average of $4 in gold is held in pockets, drawers, or private stockings by every man, woman, and child in the United States, or $20 in each family of five persons, poor and rich. This is preposterous. Probably not one man in a hundred in the United States carries a gold piece in his pocket, and not one in fifty women hoards a gold piece in the drawer at home. Nobody in financial circles professes to be cognizant of any considerable putting away of gold coin in the vaults of the private depositories, and the cashier of any store, mill, factory, or railroad will tell an inquirer that any gold coin received by him is sent to the bank, as a rule, for the reason that people do not ordinarily care to receive it in payment when they can get paper worth its face in gold. The coin is more awkward to handle among silver pieces, and more likely to be lost than the paper. These considerations make it difficult to believe that the holdings of gold coin by the people are anything like so large as estimated. Probably the aggregate does not much exceed $50,000,000.

What then is the inference? The stock of gold in the country is at least $200,000,000 less than the official estimate. At the beginning of this month the Treasury held $239,000,000 in gold, of which $177,000,000 was in coin, and the rest bullion. Of this sum, $100,000,000 is a gold reserve, pledged for the redemption and payment of government greenbacks, and there are outstanding gold certificates for another $120,000,000. Even if we count in the gold reserve, and suppose the amount in the hands of bankers to be the same as a year ago, about $112,000,000, with an allowance of $50,000,000 in the pockets of the people, the total amount in the Union will be only $401,000,000, or 300 millions less than what is generally supposed.

If this view of the case be correct the shipment of $70,000,000 gold abroad in the first six months of the current year has brought our stocks to a low point, and the shipment of an equal amount during the next few months might bring us within sight of the cessation of gold payments by destroying the parity of silver with gold. This is not a pleasant condition of things to contemplate, and it is none the more welcome, as it appears to have been brought about by the ill-advised agitation for free coinage of silver. Already that unwise cry for "more money" and "cheap money" has resulted in giving us 70 millions less of the most desirable kind in the last six months.

If free coinage of silver is adopted, the rest of the gold being driven out, it would cease to exercise a sustaining power on the silver coinage, and the silver dollar would drop to the level of silver bullion in London. It is easy to see the way in which that remainder would disappear, and in short order, with the adoption of free silver coinage, if we look at the processes of the last few months. Europeans have actually paid a decided premium on large amounts of our gold to be shipped to Europe, and undoubtedly a large part of this was taken because of a fear that the owner might have to take his pay for his American stocks and bonds in depreciated silver if he waited a few months longer. More than one case has been reported in this city where a foreign owner of money on this side of the ocean had thus preferred to take the gold out of the country.

It is said that the eastward movement of gold has probably ceased, and that there must soon be a return flow to pay for our produce wanted in Europe. But there is no proof this statement is correct. On the contrary it may be feared a growing idea that the silver mania is gaining in strength among the people will be responded to by Europeans selling our securities in their hands to an amount more than sufficient to offset these produce shipments, and still further reduce our now low stocks of gold. By this taking of alarm the silver goblet would be drained of its golden contents before the cranks could raise it to their lips, and they would have mere emptiness to satisfy their thirst for the benefits hoped to arise from getting "cheap dollars, and plenty of them."

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

A recent census bulletin contains statistics of the production of the precious metals during the latest census year. For the United States the totals were $32,886,744 of gold and 51,354,851 ounces of silver, the latter having a United States coining value of $66,396,988 (but an actual bullion value of less than $52,000,000). The gold is nearly 28 per cent and the silver 41 per cent of the entire production of the world for the same time.

For the calendar year 1889 this country was estimated to have used $8,767,000 worth of silver in the industrial arts, so that a fair allowance for last year would be about 9,000,000 ounces. Adding this to the purchases by the government we have a total purchase and consumption of 63,000,000 ounces against a total production of 51,385,000 ounces. The excess is 11,615,000 ounces, or 21⅛ per cent. Therefore we are not now exporting silver, as formerly, but are drawing nearly 1,000,000 ounces per month from abroad, our purchases for coinage and manufacture being that much in excess of the quantity produced at home. The domestic consumption of gold being estimated at a trifle less than $17,000,000 per annum, outside of what is used for coinage, there remains for the latter purpose only $16,000,000, or about $4,000,000 more than the bullion value of the silver imports, while, if the latter were counted at their coinage value, they would be just about equal to that part of the domestic gold production which is available for coinage.

It is evident that, other things being equal, the silver movement thus far is resulting in the sending abroad of our gold production in payment for silver. We are loading up the Treasury vaults at Washington with the latter and circulating the certificates issued against it, but in order to do that we are retiring from circulation nearly as much gold or lessening to the same extent the amount of gold certificates in the hands of the people. Hence we are gaining nothing in value by the operation, only in bulk. If those other things were not equal we should be simply receiving so much silver instead of an equivalent value in gold, and it is difficult to perceive any advantage in the business. Actually, however, we are parting with the more precious metal of the two, having exported some $70,000,000 in the first six months of the present year, and the work still goes on, though less rapidly. Another shipment was made Saturday.

The silver used in the United States for all purposes in the census year was just about 50 per cent of the total production in all the silver mining countries. We are using up half of all that is produced while there are twenty-three times as many people on the face of the globe as in the United States. In other words, we are taking upon ourselves far more than our due share of responsibility in absorbing the production of silver, and it may well be asked if we have not already assumed too much. Certainly a consideration of the above stated facts may well raise a doubt if we have not gone quite as far in this direction as is safe, and suggest that if we undertake free coinage the result will simply be to swamp the country under the load.

LET THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO INTO THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUND.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company will be permitted, or rather enabled, to extend its tracks to the south line of the World's Fair grounds. The World's Fair Directors should do all in their power to bring this about. The law-breaking, greedy Illinois Central company is seeking to monopolize the switching and landing traffic at the Fair grounds, and it is desirable that its efforts in that direction should be defeated. The Baltimore and Ohio will be in a position to do so if it can secure the right of way during the period of the Fair over the eight or nine blocks between Seventy-sixth street and Sixty-seventh street. But any franchise granted to the Baltimore and Ohio company for laying the tracks over the distance mentioned should be conditioned on its agreement to permit other roads to use its lines from the Calumet River to Jackson Park. If there is such a stipulation much more than half the freight for the Fair will be sent to Jackson Park over the Belt line and the Baltimore and Ohio terminus. This will greatly facilitate the work and render it less expensive at the same time. To illustrate: How much easier, for instance, to ship limestone, or steel rails, or iron girders from Joliet over the Belt line from the points where the Rock Island or the Alton intersects that line to South Chicago, and thence over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, than to bring it into Chicago and submit to whims, the impertinences, the delays, and the exactions of the Illinois Central.

Not for the sake of the Baltimore and Ohio company, but for the success of the World's Fair and in order to break down an arrogant and lawless monopoly, the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio company to obtain an entrance to Jackson Park ought to be helped along.

VALUE OF OUR FORESTS.

Some figures recently issued by the Department of Agriculture show the great importance of our woods and forests to the industries of the United States. The total annual product of all kinds of wood material is about twenty-five billion cubic feet, equal to a solid bulk of a mile square on the base and a little more than one-sixth of a mile high. It is equal to the annual increase of 500,000,000 acres of forest in fair condition. The value is about one billion dollars, being ten times that of the entire gold and silver output, three times the product of all the coal and other minerals, and nearly three times the farm value of the wheat crop. It exceeds the gross income of all the railroads and other transportation companies. It would suffice to pay the indebtedness of all the States, except New York and Pennsylvania, including that of all counties, townships, school districts, and cities within those States (in 1880), and would more than wipe out the remaining public debt of the United States. Ten years ago manufactures of all kinds held the first place in importance as measured by dollars, agriculture second, and forest products ranked third. It is thought that since then the lumber industry has enlarged to such an extent that the forest production now occupies the second place, if not the first. The capital employed in milling the product, exclusive of harvesting, is roughly estimated at $650,000,000, and more than 300,000 people are employed in the direct manufacture of forest and saw-mill products alone, without counting the employment afforded by its transportation to points of consumption and remanufacture there.

IF the Secretary of the American Navy should happen to be associated as director of a bank dealing in the wildcat securities of South American Republics, and if the bank should fail—what a storm of indignation there would be throughout the United States concerning the aforesaid Secretary and his wildcat bank! And how the pharisee press of England would lecture about the loose financial morals of American public men. Now it appears from the English dispatches of Saturday that a London bank dealing in South American securities and which numbers among its directors Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of "the Queen's Navee," has failed, and that several good amiable Tories "roped" into business with the bank by the fact that Lord George Hamilton and the Hon. Carr Glynn, another leading public man, were directors are likely to lose their all. But though the individual depositors may rail at the Naval Secretary there is no public feeling against the aristocratic directors, and the public journals make no comment. We are, to express it mildly, more fastidious about these things in America. An American Cabinet officer in Lord George Hamilton's predicament would not stand on the order of resigning—he would resign.

THE City Attorney of Belvidere gets a salary of $100 a year, which is just about enough to prompt him to keep the city from going to law in any matter great or small. If he can succeed in this he earns his salary.

THE indications are that Gov. Hill will never be exposed in the slightest degree to a stroke of Presidential lightning. If he should succeed in getting the Democratic nomination next year the indications will remain precisely the same.

THIS discussion concerning Hannibal Hamlin and Andy Johnson has become rather tiresome, but it has enabled us partially to forget Col. Phœbe Couzins.

WHY should the location of a big brewery near the Desplaines camp-grounds break up the famous camp-meetings? Let the brethren remain. The neighborhood may need them worse than ever.

IT costs $25 a month in fines to sell whisky in Muscatine, Ia., unless the dealer keeps a few drugs also in stock.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the Standard Oil company has secured a permanent foothold in Germany. The American Hog has conquered at last.

THE parents of a live baby in Nevada, Mo., sold it the other day for $1. If that child lives to become an Alderman it will bring a much higher price than that—at least fifty cents higher.

"I DON'T know exactly how it feels to be a man without a country," observed the Senator from Nevada, as the cold, damp air briskly agitated his whiskers, "but I think I know just how it feels to be a Senator without a State."

IT is claimed that a big meerschaum mine has been discovered in New Mexico. If this be true there will soon be another pipe line trying to get into Chicago.

LORD SALISBURY proposes to reduce the Irish representation in the House of Commons because of the decrease of Ireland's population. Such a decrease would be a violation of a contract, while Lord Salisbury wishes to maintain the Act of Union of 1800 which guaranteed to Ireland 105 members without regard to population. It is true that Ireland has now but 103—two boroughs, Cashel and Sligo, having been disfranchised some years ago for notorious corruption. But this disfranchisement was not considered as violating the membership provision of the Act of Union. Salisbury would not gain much in Ireland by the reduction of its representation. The Nationalists might lose some members, but so would the Tories in Armagh, Antrim, Down, and Derry. The Irish Tory members would in the event of reduction hardly number a baker's dozen.

THE "Bar Harbor liar" makes up in persistence what he lacks in fertility of invention. He is the Black Jack Yattaw of liars.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Alger has invited President Harrison to be his guest during the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit.

Dr. Francis M. Baab, a New York dentist, has died from the bite of a young woman upon whose teeth he was operating.

Queen Victoria is fond of oatmeal porridge, and is Scotch enough to believe in its virtue of being strengthening and having no bones in it.

Justices Brown and Brewer are said to be the only members of the Supreme Court in Washington who do not own houses there; but they expect to do so soon.

Secretary Rusk has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A man must know beans before being qualified for such an honor.

Carl Schurz is ranked among the most gifted amateur pianists in the country. In journalism, it may be remembered, he handled an organ, too, with much cleverness.

The King of the Belgians rises at 6 and does two hours' work in his cabinet before going into breakfast. But he knocks off work rather early, and, taken altogether, he has not too much to do for the salary he gets.

President Diaz of Mexico is represented as a refined gentleman who would pass for scarcely more than 40 years of age, though he is 60, but, if rumors of a Mexican uprising are true, he will soon have to fight like sixty.

Minister Douglass says he would much rather live in this country than in Hayti. That seems to be the idea of about all our Ministers to foreign powers, and it accounts for the frequency and length of their furloughs.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnage, it is said, is in shattered health and has completely lost his nerve. It ought to be said, however, that those who have had any financial dealings with him of late have not noticed the loss.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British army drives through the Kew Gardens and smokes in the plant-houses, contrary to the regulations publicly posted in those places; and when reminded of the rules by vigilant attendants he serenely answers: "I am the Duke of Cambridge."

Ex-President Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay is reported as looking as if he had spent many a day on the salt water. The sun has browned his face to a healthy hue and burned his neck down below his coat collar. He is not uncomfortably stout, and has visibly lost flesh since he began to cruise about on the bay.

The Countess Tolstoi has managed to obtain an interview with the Czar him self, in order to induce him, if possible, to mitigate the rigorous severity which the Russian Censor exercises against Count Tolstoi's books. The Czar received the Countess most kindly, and promised to do something in the direction she asked.

Miss Irene Coit, who recently passed Yale's comparatively difficult and very strict entrance examination, is not the first girl in the history of the old college who underwent that trying ordeal. In 1783 Lucinda Foot, when only 12 years old, was examined by President Stiles and found to be so proficient, especially in Latin and Greek, that he gave her a certificate stating that she was qualified, "except for sex," to become a member of the freshman class.

Kate Field says: "There are three codes of morals—one for women, one for men, and one for royalty. Women must be virtuous or be socially damned; men may do as they please, provided they pay their club bills and do not cheat at cards; royalty—well, there's a divinity doth hedge a King which makes of his orgies very proper tea parties. The one sympathetic link in these several codes is that nobody—not even a woman—loses caste unless found out."

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.): Blaine could have had the Republican nomination in 1888 if he had not refused it. It is not likely that he would accept it now.

New York *Advertiser* (Dem.): The lynx-eyed man in the lookout has not yet sighted any signs of an Isaac Pusey Gray-colored boom for the Presidency. And, what is more, he isn't likely to.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): If New England cannot get Cleveland next year it would like to have Carlisle. And it could not get a better man. But next year it will be "Cleveland or a Western man."

Washington *Post* (Ind.): It may be difficult to foretell who the Democratic Presidential candidate will be, but it may be predicted with most confident assurance and with the utmost certainty that he will not be Chief Justice Fuller.

Duluth *Tribune* (Rep.): Col. Ingersoll says he thinks that Maj. McKinley will be the next Republican nominee for President. There are about 1,000 "ifs" which will first have to transpire before the Major gets quite as far as the Colonel states.

Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.): Cleveland's nomination would be purely on personal grounds, because he has never taken any pains to keep himself in line with the Democratic party and seems to consider himself, as his mugwump supporters declare he is, "superior to the party."

Rochester *Herald* (Ind.): Papers in the South, where scarcely another name than that of Cleveland has been mentioned for the head of the ticket in '92, are beginning to speak of Hill in a cautious way. In the meantime the latter's supporters at the North are growing bolder and more assertive.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.): Blaine is always virile and forceful. He is every inch a man, and is loved for his manly qualities by friend and foe alike. Whatever may be his worth to the country he is the breath of life to his party. With his dexterity he would be more than a match for a much stronger man.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.): If a Western man is nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats next year it will in all human probability be Isaac P. Gray. The Indiana Democracy will support him cordially for the nomination, and if nominated he will carry the State over Harrison or any other man the Republicans may name, not excepting James G. Blaine.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): Among a great lot of suggestions for the possible Presidential nominees that Editor Henry Watterson has been making the best of them all names Grover Cleveland of New York for President and Horace Boies of Iowa for Vice-President. That would be a really strong ticket, and one that would win.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): If Mr. Blaine's health keeps him from the field and if McKinley wins a creditable victory in Ohio he will be designated by the logic of the situation as the Republican leader. If he wins the victory and Blaine is in the field he will be a strong second, but a long distance behind the Secretary of State. If he does not win this year he will be a dead duck next year.

TENDER AND TRUE.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* A cave of robbers has been discovered on the Atlantic coast. Not Wall street; another cave of robbers.

Kansas City *Star:* Peffer and Willits do all of their spouting away from home. They can't talk against the thrashing machines in Kansas.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The Farmers' Alliance will be a football that both of the regular parties will kick over the fence when opportunity offers.

Boston *Traveller:* The Grant equestrian statue in Chicago is ready for the unveiling. Let's see! Didn't New York talk about erecting a Grant monument?

Washington *Post:* If the Ohio Democrats continue at their present rate they will be compelled to change their war song from "The Campbells Are Coming" to "Johnny, Get Your Gun."

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio "are men of decided convictions," says one of the organs. The only Republican who is "wid" 'em appears to be John Bardsley.

Buffalo *Express:* It is to be hoped that Dick Quay is the wise child that knows its own father. Matt Quay's son says that Matt Quay is not a candidate for reelection as Chairman of the Republican National committee.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Washington *Star:* Any State which fails to have a part in the World's Fair should get its charter repealed and go out of business.

Boston *Globe:* Even the solemn London *Times*, the Thunderer, sees that the Chicago Exhibition is to surpass every other World's Fair. What is better, it is telling the Britishers so, and very emphatically.

New York *World:* Now that the preliminary squabbling, inevitable in all such enterprises, is over, it is becoming obvious that there will be no lack of resources in any department of the management and that the result will be something of which no American need feel ashamed.

Memphis *Commercial:* The *Commercial* has been and is still anxious for an exhibit by Tennessee equal to its resources of soil, muscle, and brain, and will heartily coöperate in the development of any plan that will insure it.

Philadelphia *Press:* The British exhibiters at the World's Fair will expend $1,000,000 on their exhibit. This is encouraging. Let every other country do likewise, and there will then be no question about the Fair's success.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* The good will of the English press, for it is likely that the other newspapers of Great Britain, both metropolitan and provincial, will follow the train of the *Times*, means very much for the Fair, and so far as the aid of the United Kingdom is concerned it is the most powerful agency that could be secured.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser:* We are all agreed that we should have some sort of display in Chicago. Great or little, this display will bring benefits to everybody in the State, and it is to the interest of each one of us that the exhibit should be creditable and should give some indication of the immense material resources that we possess.

Kansas City *Star:* An invitation is to be extended to the German Emperor to visit the World's Fair in 1893. It is suspected that Chicago is urging the proposition with a view to calling the personal attention of William to the packing-houses in that city in the hope of dispelling the prejudice which exists in Germany against American pork.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* That the Chicago Fair, as an American exhibition, will be a success no one now doubts. And it is certain that America can produce a better exhibition, a more widely diversified show of products and manufactures, a finer display of the products of inventive genius and commercial prosperity than any other nation on earth.

Baltimore *American:* Everything points to a colossal success at Chicago. It will be, in all respects, the greatest, grandest, and most stupendous exposition of the world's resources and achievements that history has ever known. The acceptance of the invitations by all civilized countries, the enthusiasm displayed by South American nations, and the patriotic responses from most of our own States mean an aggregate of exhibits that will be unparalleled. Throughout the year Chicago will be the center of the world's interest and millions of people will be there from all quarters of the earth.

IN CRANK LAND.

Augusta *Chronicle:* Why not send Minister Blair to Hayti? He would fill the aching void in the South Sea.

Buffalo *Express:* Jerry Simpson has 'fessed up. He is a Communist. He says: "That's what we are after. The other fellows must divide."

Peoria *Transcript:* When one reads one of St. John's speeches and then one of Senator Peffer's he reaches the conclusion that Kansas has not improved much in her breed of cranks in the last few years.

Kansas City *Star:* Mrs. Martin, the eminent Cincinnati Messiah, announces that she is going to Europe this summer. Thus far she has neglected to say whether she will take the steamer or walk.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Mrs. Lease of Kansas Alliance fame declares she is afraid that the Kansas Republicans will murder her. That would be very wrong of the Kansas Republicans. It is not their business to revenge what Mrs. Lease has done to the English language.

Johann Most, the blatherskite, has reason to felicitate himself upon his surprising luck. The Anarchist Defense Society of New York has decided to let him remain in prison. If released he stood confronted with the awful possibility of having to work for a living.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The strangest thing about the three-ball business of the Alliance is that they should make the borrowers of the unlimited greenbacks pay even 2 per cent interest. Why not figure up what the 2 per cent interest would be on all the loans and then have the government print enough more greenbacks with which to pay itself?

An old farmer in Massachusetts was about to enter a hack at the funeral of his wife, when his eyes rested for a moment on the horses—a pair of grays. "Not by a long sight!" he yelled. "I won't ride after a hearse behind no white horses." The undertaker and the other members of the party endeavored to induce the man to enter the vehicle, but he absolutely refused, saying: "I'll be the next of the family to die if I do, and I ain't taking any chances." Finally another pair of horses were sent for, and the farmer clambered in and the procession started.

CURRENT NOTES.

Probably when the red-headed girls come to vote there won't be so many dark horses.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"There are some unpleasant features in this business," muttered the photographer as he surveyed a row of his patrons.—*Baltimore American.*

The Colonel—"Have you seen Borer since he returned from his trip around the world?" The Judge—"Yes: I met the enemy, and he was hours."—*Puck.*

Mr. Wickwire—"Now, this new nickel steel ——" Mrs. Wickwire—"That's when you drop it into the slot and the machine won't work, I suppose."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"No," said Uncle Pete, "that 'ere Eve didn't hev no temptashun at all, only er apple; if it had er bin a watermelon it would er bin differunt."—*Binghamton Republican.*

"I hear Bronson sang 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep' at the concert." "Yes." "Did he do it well?" "He did indeed. It was so vivid that five people left the hall overcome with seasickness."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"I never knew Cumcash to have but one failing," said a friend of his to a business-man. "Yes," replied the business-man, "that's about all; but I understand he made a good deal of money out of that."—*Washington Star.*

"I heard yesterday that Jones was one of the worst Democrats in New York, and that he beats his wife terribly." "You can't tell me anything new about Jones. My wife spent the afternoon yesterday with his wife's dearest friend."—*New York Recorder.*

Cholly—"Ah, Chappy, just in from 'Tonka. Summer is the time to read the book of Naychah, don't you know." Chappie—"Naw it isn't." Cholly—"Why not, deah fellah?" Chappie (who belongs to the sons of rest)—"Autumn is, because then nature turns the leaves for you."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Hill and Gray.

Denver *Republican:* A ticket composed of Hill and Gray would be about the strongest the Democrats could nominate. Hill is the leader of the New York Democracy whatever his position with respect to the national party may be. Under the circumstances in which the Democratic party finds itself it is better for a Presidential aspirant to be the choice of the Democracy of New York than for him to have the support of the party outside of that State without a strong following in New York.

If Gov. Hill can go to the convention backed up by a strong and united delegation he can almost certainly secure the prize. The Democrats of the South and West must defer to the wishes of the New York Democrats whether they desire to do so or not. Without the electoral vote of New York the Democrats would have a very poor show of electing their candidate. Indiana is a close State, and therefore the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency will almost certainly be an Indiana man. Among Indianians Gray has the best chance of securing this prize. He would be the choice of the majority of the Democrats of that State. He would also be helped by the way in which the Cleveland Democrats ignored him in 1888 at the St. Louis convention, when he was passed by in order to give the nomination to Thurman of Ohio.

England in India.

England is steadily strengthening her means of defense in India. Lord Dufferin's idea of encouraging the native Princes to organize an imperial service contingent promises to yield important results. Cashmere now possesses two squadrons of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and a mountain battery, while a sixth regiment of infantry is to be raised at once. The Punjab States contribute eight and a half squadrons of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and two companies of sappers. The Rajpoot States have raised sixteen squadrons of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, one camel corps, and one transport corps. Gwalior contributes eight squadrons of cavalry and a transport corps, Rampur two squadrons of cavalry, and Mysore four squadrons of cavalry. All these troops are fit for service in every respect, and are recruited entirely from the natives of the respective States. There are possibilities in this movement, under control of the British War Office, which must give Russia food for reflection.

Unalterably Opposed to the Fat Man.

Alvarado *Bulletin:* Cleveland will never receive the votes of the Texas delegation for the Presidential nomination.

HOSTILE TO CLEVELAND.

PARTY LEADERS IN CONGRESS ARE BITTERLY OPPOSED TO HIM.

They Rejoice Over the Free Coinage Plank of the Ohio Platform—Senator Morgan Thinks That a Westerner Will Be the Nominee, and That Col. Morrison Is Destiny's Child—Senator Gorman or Chief-Justice Fuller Possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Renewed evidences are not wanting that the anti-Cleveland Democrats are rejoicing over the free-coinage plank in the Ohio platform. Senator Morgan of Alabama, without saying anything directly in regard to the Buckeye action, in an interview reiterates that the South is against Cleveland and that it is mainly because of the ex-President's stand against silver.

It is a curious fact that almost without exception the party leaders in Congress upon whom fell the burden of sustaining Mr. Cleveland's administration are bitterly hostile to his nomination. Privately they swear that if he should be again nominated and elected their voices will never be heard upholding his administration when it is attacked by the opposition in Congress. His ingratitude for what they did during the last administration soured them. Senator Morgan had the burden of upholding the Cleveland-Bayard foreign policy. He did it manfully, but two or three blunders were so conspicuous that not even party loyalty could induce him to risk his reputation as a public man by upholding them. The result was that Cleveland made no acknowledgment of the Alabama Senator's services. Morgan still speaks honeyed generalities about the good of Cleveland's administration to the South, but where the opening is afforded to distill gall he does it. In his latest interview, speaking of the Southern Democrats, Senator Morgan says:

"They deplore the apparent opposition of Mr. Cleveland to the free coinage of silver and its remonetization almost as a calamity. They might be willing under the pressure of greater demands upon their patience to avoid further troubles even more serious, to delay a final demand for the free coinage of silver, but they would do it with great reluctance. This is the doctrine and purpose of the Democratic party, and those who think that the Democracy will yield are altogether mistaken."

"Then you think that the next National Democratic convention will adopt a free silver platform?"

"I believe it will."

"By the combination of the South and West against the East?"

"It will be brought about by the union of the South and West with Democrats from elsewhere in the Union."

"Will that not necessitate the selection of a candidate from the West?"

"Yes, I think there is no question but that the next Democratic nominee will come from the West. I do not care to discuss men. I do say, however, that with the sincerity, earnestness, and courage of the Democratic party today, and with a strong platform of Democratic principles, we will not require a popular leader in the sense of naming one individual in preference to all others who may control the destinies of this nation."

He Means Morrison.

Though the Alabama Senator does not care to discuss individuals his talk about a Western man means Col. W. R. Morrison.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman's mask of modesty is falling off. Gorman doesn't care for too much talk about his Presidential prospects until his reëlection as Senator is sure. The manipulation of Maryland politics is clearing the way for this, and he therefore allows his henchmen to talk more freely about his availability for the White House. For some weeks a number of admirers of the Senator have been quietly at work arranging details, which they hope may result in his nomination by the Democracy next summer for the Presidency. The prime movers are Senators Barbour of Virginia and Faulkner of West Virginia. The sentiment which dominates the minds of the particular friends of Mr. Gorman is best expressed in the words of Senator Faulkner, who as "whip" for the Democratic Senators in the last session came into frequent and intimate contact with the Chairman of the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Faulkner, when he learned that plans were afoot to tender him a tribute for his part in the force bill contest, said "that he questioned the propriety of singling out any one for special commendation save the great leader in that unparalleled contest, the Hon. A. P. Gorman."

"Special honor for the part taken in that struggle" is thought to mean more than a mere medal or a silver service, and as the sentiment is considered to be at hand nothing remains but the arrangement of the practical details. Already these details are in progress of development and their most apparent side crops out in plans to secure a strong Gorman delegation from as many States as possible.

Senator Faulkner says that Democrats in Ohio acted wisely in advocating free silver. He claims it will help Gov. Campbell outside of the big cities in Ohio and offset McKinley's personal popularity.

"The fight in the Buckeye State," says Senator Faulkner "is going to be a desperate one. The Republicans have put up the strongest champion of the protective theory in the United States, he is personally popular, beside being a most fascinating talker. He will command the financial support of all the great manufacturers in the country and unseen hands from all sections will be stretched out to help him uphold the principles upon which his tariff bill was based. Under these circumstances and because of the overwhelming sentiment in the rural districts, favorable to free silver, it was necessary to put a silver plank into the Ohio platform. While it may not please the people of the East, the people of the West demanded it and there was no escape. It is one of the great questions of the day which has to be determined sooner or later, and a majority of the Democrats in convention believed that the present is the time to make the fight. If the country is opposed to free silver the Democratic party ought to know that fact before the next Presidential election."

Talks Strong for Fuller.

The *Sunday Gazette*, which is a self-constituted organ of the Fuller movement, insists that the Chief Justice has a boom right at his own home. It publishes a letter from Chicago in which the writer says:

There is going to be a substantial union of the divergent wings of the Democratic party in Chicago, which means that we will control the city in the future. But there is more back of it than that. It means that Illinois is going to have a candidate for President in the person of Chief-Justice Melville W. Fuller, one of its most illustrious citizens. Chief-Justice Fuller has always been popular here with the best class of politicians, and is thoroughly liked by the boys as well. He has conducted campaigns as the Chairman of the Executive committee; has spoken frequently here, as well as all over the State, during political canvasses; and, while he never was a candidate for any office, yet he has been a prominent figure in politics. Since his appointment as Chief Justice he has apparently dropped politics, but he is the same sturdy Democrat that he ever was. Not long since I had a talk with him, but he emphatically declared he was not and would not be a candidate for office. His ambitions he said were satisfied. He had the office that he regarded as the one just suited to him, and one in which he could do the most for his country. He was evidently sincere. Notwithstanding this, however, there is a determination here among strong men to place his name before the Democratic National convention in certain contingencies.

The writer concludes that should he be nominated Illinois would leave the Republican column.

CHAIRMAN QUAY'S RESIGNATION.

He Will Not Say Whether He Will Withdraw—About Blaine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—Senator Quay was seen at his home in Beaver today. He prefaced his interview with a statement that so many wild rumors had been in circulation recently regarding himself that he could fill a column with denials: He said:

"The time is approaching when the labors for the campaign of 1892 should be commenced. I do not care to take charge of that work. Still, I do not wish to say positively that I will resign from the Chairmanship of the Republican National committee. That is a question that will be decided later on. It was my intention to retire immediately after President Harrison's election. But I was prevented from doing so by circumstances well known to my colleagues on the committee. The desire to get out of a place incumbered with so many duties has never abated and I now feel at liberty to step out.

"The coming campaign has the forecast of being an educational one. It will be conducted with vigor by both parties. The man who is to manage the preliminary work as Chairman of the Executive committee should be in position now and should henceforth devote his time largely to its duties. "I cannot say," he continued, "when the National convention will be. A great many favor having it early in order to escape the torrid heat we have usually encountered. That will be decided by the entire committee at some future meeting." The Executive committee will meet at Philadelphia July 29.

"Who do you think will succeed you, provided you resign? It has been stated that letters have been sent to the different members of the committee asking if they would consent to have J. S. Clarkson succeed you and that they had all replied favorably."

"That is not true. No such letters have been sent with my knowledge. It is generally conceded, however, that Mr. Clarkson will be elected provided I resign, and he is well fitted for the position."

"It is too far ahead to say much about the national outlook. I have no doubt if Mr. Blaine is a candidate he will receive the Republican nomination. Mr. Cleveland seems to be in the lead on the Democratic side. Pattison, I am told, is being favorably discussed by eminent Democrats outside of Pennsylvania. He is popular, has a clean record, and would be a strong candidate."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Chairman Quay's possible resignation is variously discussed here. Some of the politicians at the National Capital have grave doubts about its being forthcoming. Once before the Chairman called a meeting of the Executive committee, and the supposed purpose was to tender his resignation. This was last January. The members who had received notice of the meeting began to look around for a successor, and they one and all offered the position to Vice-Chairman Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson, however, knew Quay pretty well, and he suggested that they would better wait for the vacancy to occur. His foresight was justified, for when the members of the Executive committee got here Quay gave them no hint of his intention of stepping out. There was no other reason why a meeting should be held, and after remonstrating with the Chairman for his course on the force bill the members went home.

Quay never gave an explanation of his reasons for calling them together. Since that time he has obtained some fat slices of patronage from the administration, which he might not have gained except for his position as Chairman of the National committee. He has secured all there is to get, and has therefore less reason for holding on to the Chairmanship. Still, the position will be influential in settling the time and place of the next national convention, and Quay rather likes to have a hand in settling such things. So if he does resign it may be taken as granted that he cares less than was commonly supposed about next year's political events.

Members of the committee are agreed that the convention should be called as early as May, but they have given little thought to the place. The undercurrent is for Chicago, though it may be deemed wise to let other cities bid. If Quay really resigns the Chairmanship Mr. Clarkson can have it without asking. He is now President of the National Republican League and took the place in order that the clubs might be brought into closer relations with the National committee.

FARMERS IN MARYLAND POLITICS.

They Are After Everything in Sight, Including a Senatorship.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—[Special.]—From present indications it looks as if the Farmers' Alliance would dominate Maryland politics in the coming campaign. The most ardent friends of Frank Brown, now in the lead in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, will not deny that much of the sentiment that has landed his candidacy on its firm foundation was due to the Alliance taking him up as its candidate early in the fight. He has always been recognized as the Alliance candidate and this claim has never been denied. It follows, therefore, that he will stand as the candidate of the farmers' movement in the State. Whatever moral or material influence his candidacy will have in the campaign the Alliance has a right to expect it will be exerted in its interest. If this is demanded and not conceded by Brown, the farmers may leave him in a body and support a rival candidate. If it is conceded by Brown it must also be conceded by Senator Gorman and the other Democratic party managers who will conduct the State campaign. This advantage secured, the energies of the Alliance will be directed toward securing control of the Legislature. The demands of the farmers have already gone out to both parties for recognition in this branch of the State Government, and with a candidate for Governor to back them in their demands they can be even more aggressive toward the Democratic party in those counties where the local ticket has not yet been nominated. It is understood that the Alliance will not antagonize Gorman in this fight. The Democratic members of the organization regard him as a national party necessity and will support him in the Legislature. But what they wish is to name the eastern shore Senator. This has been given out as their policy. Now the question arises can Senator Gorman afford to let the Alliance dominate State affairs, even if his own election is assured. Ex-Congressmen Charles Gibson is the regular Democratic favorite for the second Senatorship. Gorman desires him to have it. The Alliance is supposed to be opposed to him.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Judge James Nicholson Quits the Democracy for the New Party.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 19.—[Special.]—Judge James Nicholson of Geary County was yesterday nominated for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in the People's party convention. Judge Nicholson is a Democrat, now serving his second term. The Democrats in his district will fight him and will combine with the Republicans on Judge James Humphrey, ex-Railroad Commissioner, also a Democrat. The Eighth District is composed of Geary, Dickinson, and Morris Counties, each of which was carried by the People's party last fall. Nicholson was Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge last year.

Schilling Needs Money.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—Robert Schilling, Secretary of the National committee of the People's party, left today for Kentucky to take part in the campaign in that State, already booked for twenty speeches there. Schilling says the People's party has plenty of good speakers anxious to serve the cause, but has no funds wherewith to pay speakers' expenses. Thus far only a little over $300 has been turned into the Central committee, while at least $5,000 is needed to carry on the various campaigns even in the most economical manner.

HOURLY EXPECTING TO BE BOMBARDED.

Chile's Insurgent Fleet Off the Port of Coquimbo—Inhabitants Fleeing.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COQUIMBO, Chile, July 19.—We awoke this morning to learn the exciting news that four of the insurgent fleet—viz.: the formidable Esmeralda, the Cochrane, the Amazones, and the Aconcagua—were outside Coquimbo Bay.

They had stolen down under cover of night from Huasco, a little over 100 miles to the north of this port, where, we have been given to understand, the land forces of the Congressional party have been massing for the last ten days or two weeks in the movement now being made upon Balmaceda's territory by the leaders of the Junta.

An attack upon this town is hourly expected. The insurgent plan seems to be to make a hot sea siege of Coquimbo and while the Balmacedists are all intent upon repelling the warships to have the army of the Junta advance upon the town as quickly as possible. In this combined attack by land and sea they hope to force the government troops from this all-important seaport.

Coquimbo, or Porto Coquimbo as it is often called, has a population of from 6,000 to 8,000. Its bay is an exceptionally fine one, affording excellent facilities for shipping. It would be a great point gained if the Congressional party should capture it. It has smelting works, carries on a big trade in copper and its ores, and is besides considerable of a cattle mart for Peru and the North.

The women and children are in a state of terror. A great many persons are seeking safety in flight. Everybody expects the town to be stormed with shot and shell in short order. The Balmaceda officers are alive to the seriousness of the situation. The streets are filled with soldiers in motion. Every native who can carry firearms is being pressed into the government service. The government authorities are awaiting with anxiety the arrival of Balmaceda's warships from Valparaiso. If they should show up in time they will be able to keep the insurgent vessels busy, and thus permit the troops of Balmaceda to go out and meet the approaching forces of the Congressional party to the north of this place.

Climatic influences have resulted in a visitation of a variety of fevers, malaria and malignant, upon a large number of families of Arica, Chili. Scarlet-fever is especially virulent and widespread. From the valleys of the Yuta there are reports of numerous malignant cases of varioloid, caused, it is said, by the stagnant swampy waters.

WANAMAKER'S CHANGES.

HOW A RECENT ORDER REVOLUTIONIZES HIS DEPARTMENT.

New Departures That Will Improve the Service—The Director of the Mint Finds Coin Engravers Are Scarce—Fruitless Efforts of the Chilean Insurgents to Secure Recognition—Army Chaplains Must Report—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—The order of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, for the reorganization of the Postoffice Department will be promulgated Monday or Tuesday. It will revolutionize the service. Heretofore the money-order system, the free delivery system, the foreign mails, and other branches of the service have been independent bureaus. Under the new order of things everything will be done on a business basis and there will be responsible heads of all bureaus. The money order and free delivery systems, the division of postoffice supplies, the salary and allowance division, and the Dead Letter Office will all be under the control of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The foreign mails, the railway mail service, and star route system, and all contract business will be under the control of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The financial operations of the department will be under the directions of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, as at present. He will buy and sell all stamps, postal cards, and foreign postage. Every penny received and expended in the postal service will be accounted for by the Third Assistant. The appointment division, the bond division, and the inspection division will be under the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, the latter official having been created by a recent act of Congress.

To all who are familiar with the great department these changes will be of great interest. The fourth-class Postmasters will be appointed, removed, and superseded by order of the Fourth Assistant hereafter instead of by the First Assistant. The political end of the department is thus changed from the eldest to the youngest Assistant Postmaster-General. The salary and allowance division will no longer be autocratic under the absolute control of a chief of division, but will be directed by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The superintendents of the money order and free delivery systems will surrender their crowns to the First Assistant and obey his orders. The Dead Letter Office will cease to be managed by a superintendent independently, but will obey orders from the First Assistant.

The establishment of postoffices, changes of sites, appointments, and inspections will all come under the Fourth Assistant. In the case of complaints against Postmasters the papers will not be referred to a chief postoffice inspector, who will take his own time to attend to them, but the Chief Inspector will be a part and parcel of the Fourth Assistant's office and will work in harmony with the head of that bureau.

COIN ENGRAVERS ARE SCARCE.

But One Person in the Country Competent to Prepare Designs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—New designs for the subsidiary silver coins will be gotten up at the Philadelphia mint.

"I have told our engraver," said Mr. Leech, Secretary of the Mint, "to prepare me a set of designs for subsidiary coins to be submitted to Secretary Foster. I will not do anything about the dollar for some time. There is no hurry about it, and the weather is too warm to worry ourselves about anything which does not require immediate attention. Our engraver at Philadelphia is the only competent person to prepare these designs, but it does not follow from the action I have taken that his work will be final. Of course he receives no compensation for preparing these designs. It is part of his regular work. I do not see any prospect of getting designs elsewhere in this country. We might get them in France. The French coin work is of the most artistic description. But the people of the United States would never forgive us if we went outside this country for our designs. To be sure out designer is an Englishman or comes of an English family, but he is regularly in the employ of the mint.

"The popular competition for coin designs was a complete failure, but it satisfied a popular demand. It is hard to find any one in this country with any knowledge of coin engraving.

"When the Director of the Mint suggested to the engraver at Philadelphia that he get some one to assist him in some special work that was under way he replied that he did not know of any one in the United States who was competent even to assist in this work. During the recent competition the celebrated sculptor August St. Gaudens, who was one of the judges in the contest, told Mr. Leech that he knew of only four artists who were competent to do this class of designing, and that three of them were in France and he was the fourth. He could say this without egotism, for he made a special study of this subject before he attained celebrity as a sculptor."

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

Fruitless Mission of Agents of the Chilean Insurgent Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Messrs. Montt and Varas, the representatives of the Chilean Congressional party, are working on the diplomatic corps in Washington. It is known that shortly before he left for Europe the Mexican Minister, Mr. Romero, used his good offices to secure an interview for the insurgent representatives at the State Department. But there was no ground on which Acting-Secretary Wharton could give them the official recognition implied in such an interview, and the Mexican Minister's efforts were fruitless. The willingness of other countries to use their influence with the United States to secure the recognition of insurgents and belligerents is one of the queer things about the Chilean struggle. It would seem that if they are satisfied that the insurgents ought to have such recognition these other countries should give it regardless of what the United States does. But none of them is ready to take this step. Even Great Britain, which has a great financial interest in the overthrow of Balmaceda's government and is giving the revolutionists indirect support, refuses the recognition of belligerents' rights. Under these circumstances there is no probability that the United States will rake the chestnuts out of fires of Chilean civil warfare for the benefit of English speculators.

CHAPLAINS MUST MAKE REPORTS.

Information from the Religious End of the Army Is Wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—There seems to be no end to the War Department reforms. This time religious matters are receiving attention. The department wants to know something more about what the chaplains are doing. There is a great lack of information as to the moral condition of the army from the chaplain's standpoint. Many of them say they do not make detailed reports because they have no blank forms showing just what features the department desires covered. This excuse no longer holds good, for the department has just issued the blank forms and instructions desired. This is the information desired: A monthly statement showing the number and character of services held daily, persons attending and the number on the reservation absent, number of visits made to the sick, to prisoners, number of persons seeking advise, the number of persons attending divine service who are members of some Christian church, the gain and losses in membership each month, and a general history of each post, as regards chaplains' work, showing other religious services held in the garrison or attended by the garrison and efforts made for its moral improvement not under the chaplain's special charge, and the changes in brief in the personnel of the garrison. With all these points accurately covered the department will be able to form some definite idea of the churchgoing qualities of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

BRAZIL TO MAKE A BIG SHOWING.

Encouraging Words for the Fair from the South American Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Alexander Rodgers, the special Commissioner to Brazil, is now making a tour of the provinces, and sends the most encouraging reports as to the interest manifested in the Fair. He was presented to the Governor of the large State of Minas Geraes, who had already been advised by the general government in regard to the visit of Capt. Rodgers, and a full conference was had. The Governor showed a great desire to do all that he could to add to the success of the Fair and said he would at once appoint a State Commission to carry on the work of securing a fine exhibit of the State's products. He proposes to ask the State Congress for an appropriation of $50,000, and is much in earnest. Dr. Vega was appointed President of the commission. Dr. Guceix, the Director of the School of Mines, who was President of the commission to the Paris Exposition of 1889, when this State sent the finest exhibit of any Brazilian province, takes a great interest in the coming Exposition and will be of great service, as he is thoroughly acquainted with all the resources of the country.

Mr. Gifford, director of the Paraguas mine, which has at present the largest output in Brazil, and Mr. Thice, director of the Taric mine, have both undertaken to make large exhibits of ore, models and machinery, photographs, and to get others to do the same, letters having been sent by the authorities into all the towns in the States urging the formation of local commissions, and there is no doubt that the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and San Paulo will do particularly well at Chicago.

Dr. D. N. Bertolette, Special Commissioner to the River Plate countries, reports that the Asociacion Rural del Uruguay, which had charge of the exhibit of that republic at the Paris Exposition, will be designated to take charge of the business of collecting and arranging the exhibit at Chicago. The President of the society, Señor Federico R. Vidella, is an active promoter of agriculture and cattle-raising by scientific methods, and the pioneer of vine cultivation in Uruguay. Dr. Videlia and the officers of the Uruguayan Government who are interested in the Exposition will receive the active coöperation of Mr. Thomas W. Howard, the leading banker of Montevideo, who is a native of the United States and formerly an officer in the United States navy.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interesting Report of the Naval Intelligence Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—The annual publication of the Naval Intelligence office, shortly to be issued, contains an unusually large amount of valuable information on naval subjects at home and abroad. Its leading feature is an article on the armor-plate question. Another valuable feature is an elaborate account of the coast defense system of Europe, which contains many facts not known before, and which will prove valuable to those concerned in the construction of the coast defenses. Other articles embrace notes on ships and torpedo boats, machinery, electricity on shipboard, naval maneuvers of 1890, service high explosives, and a history of the torpedo vessel.

A Civil-Service Examiner Resigns.

John M. Comstock, the new Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Civil-Service Examiners for the customs service at New York.

SPURGEON'S LIFE WORK.

Dr. George C. Lorimer Talks of the Dying English Divine.

A large portion of Dr. George C. Lorimer's former congregation and enough others to make up an audience of 2,000 persons were at Christ's Church last night to hear him speak from the theme: "The Standard Bearer." The central thought of the discourse was suggested by the illness of Dr. Spurgeon, the eminent English divine. Dr. Lorimer selected the text: "And they shall be with us when a standard bearer fainteth." He said:

Great preachers are more rare than great poets, painters, or philosophers; for to transcend in their vocation they must not only be endowed as exceptionally as these exceptional men, but must in addition be possessed of qualities not absolutely indispensable to excellency in them; not only must they be gifted with imagination, with a clear sense of the beautiful, with an ear for the rhythmic harmony of speech, with the art of word painting, and with a comprehension and sympathetic understanding of human nature, but likewise with a sensitive conscience, moral insight, profound spirituality, and eminent skill in organizing work and in practical leadership. A Byron and a Goethe can sing sweetly and sometimes sublimely, although they do not always live purely, and a Kant and a Fichte can reason cogently and often abstrusely, though they are helpless as children in the conduct of affairs, either private or public. Paul was a General as well as a thinker; a Philip of Macedon and a Demosthenes in one; a Cæsar and a Cicero combined. Savonarola was possessed of a fancy only second in vividness to that of the immortal Dante, while he surpassed the poet in the strength of his conviction and in his ability to take the initiative and to execute. Martin Luther was a scholar, orator, musician, and author, and was at the same time a most devout spirit and a most active and sagacious worker—a strategist of highest rank and caring for the humblest detail. Others of equal renown present the same blending and interblending of the genius distinguishing the ornament of letters and art from the vigorous virtues and businesslike talents which achieve success in the domains of industry and commerce.

The names of such marvelous men are not numerous. Here and there, in one country or community, in one age or another, we find a few, and only a few. Now it is a Chrysostom among the Greeks, a Tertullian among the Latins, a Hooker among the English churchmen, or a Beecher among the American Protestants; comparatively speaking, just about as many as the ancient prophets who from time to time were raised up to be God's voice to apostate peoples. Among these names, as lustrous as the brightest, and yet shining with a radiance all its own, gleams that of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the greatest of modern preachers, who approaches nearer to Bunyan than any other in the quality of his imagination and to Wesley in the thoroughness of his practical endeavors. He rivals Hooker in the mastery of Saxon speech and Henry Ward Beecher in his poetic temperament and Shakspearean acquaintance with the varying moods of the human microcosm.

The consternation felt by soldiers in the heat of war when the ensign is stricken down is now felt by the Christian world. But even if the standard bearer fainteth the standard itself is not down. While I have not been at any time long enough in England to become intimate with Mr. Spurgeon our meetings have always been cordial and our intercourse pleasant. Gladstone has called him "The Last of the Puritans," a title in many respects deserved. He comes of good non-conformist stock, his father and grandfather being of that persuasion, and his forerunners in the office of the ministry. Mr. Spurgeon was thus preordained by heredity to sincerity and uprightness to God.

He got a large salary, but he used it in his church work and in doing good. When he dies nobody will have a chance to say that he was a minister and that he died leaving a fortune. It's bad enough for you merchants to put by every dollar possible and then die and have the children to wrangle over a will. No such thing will ever be said of Charles Spurgeon. As to his character as a preacher he stands alone. He has been criticised and so have his sermons, but a man who can and has for years addressed and held audiences of 5,000 people twice a day Sundays for years and who when announced to speak at Crystal Palace attracts an immense audience stands preeminent and alone.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AT LAKE BLUFF.

Observance of the Appointed Sunday—Morning and Evening Services.

The appointed Epworth League Sunday was pleasantly and profitably observed yesterday morning in the pavilion at Lake Bluff. Dr. J. F. Berry, editor of the *Epworth Herald*, presided. After prayer by the Rev. H. W. Bolton of Chicago and scripture reading by Dr. Berry the Rev. M. C. Hawkes, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Church of Detroit, Mich., spoke from the text found in John iii., 16: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life."

In the evening Dr. Berry occupied most of the hour with an interesting address on the aims and growth of the Epworth League.

The W. C. T. U. convention and school of methods will convene next Tuesday evening at Lake Bluff. A reception will be held that evening under these auspices at Hotel Irving. The convention will continue ten days.

When War Songs Meant Something.

A veteran of the Civil War, in speaking of the effect of war songs, recently said:

"I have been with the column, marching along roads which were muddy, when the men looked like anything but human beings as they crawled along splashed from head to foot with dirt, their clothing disarranged, their pantaloons tucked in their stockings, and their heavy brogans laden with mud. Some strong-lunged fellow way up at the head of the column would strike up a war song. It might be "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," or it might be 'John Brown's Body.'

"In an instant he would be joined by others, and soon, away down the long road as far as the column stretched, a mighty chorus would be going up, while the men would brace up, their eyes brighten, and their footsteps lose the weary movement, as they kept step to the music. Twenty-five thousand or 30,000 men stretched out over a long distance in marching, and you can imagine the effect of such a chorus of male voices. Perhaps away off on some parallel road, a mile or two away, another column would be advancing, and this, too, would take up the refrain, and the effect would be heightened twofold. Those were the days when war songs meant something to the men who sang them."—*New York Ledger.*

Handsome Vase.

A vase which it has taken four years to complete has just been sent to London from the Minton China manufactory. It was made by M. Tolon, is valued at £1,500, and is considered the handsomest thing of the kind that has ever been made. Venus, Bacchus, and a group of cupids are represented in the design.

SWISS BUND FESTIVAL.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMPACT OF THE CANTONS OF SWITZERLAND.

The Spirit of William Tell Dwells Amidst the Trees of Sharpshooters' Park While Carter Harrison and Gen. Lieb Address a Large Crowd—Picnics of the Independent Order of Foresters at Ogden's and Kuhn's Groves — Other Similar Events.

The spirit of William Tell dwelt amidst the trees at Sharpshooters' Park yesterday. It was the six hundredth anniversary of "the everlasting, ever-living compact" between Uri, Schwytz, and Underwalden, the three cantons of Switzerland, and it was celebrated with pride and fervor by those who came from the Republic of the Alps. There was a large crowd present, and everything passed off in the most happy and pleasant manner. The proceedings were in charge of the Central committee of the five Swiss societies of this city. The Swiss organizations of Elgin and Monroe, Wis., were also present. The exercises of the day were varied and interesting. There were contests in shooting, in gymnastics, in running, in dancing, in lifting and throwing weights, and the prizes awarded numbered altogether about 100. At night there was a fine display of fireworks. Besides Carter Harrison, Gen. Lieb, Ald. Eisfeldt, and William A. Klee, Supervisor of Lake View, many other prominent citizens were present.

About 6 o'clock the big crowd was called together to listen to addresses from Gen. Lieb and Carter H. Harrison, and music and fine singing by the Swiss Mænnerchor. Mr. J. Manz, President of the Central committee, introduced Gen. Lieb, who delivered an address in German which frequently elicited the applause of the listeners. It was mainly a historical sketch of the three famous cantons, and he closed with an appeal to his countrymen present to be worthy of their ancestry and faithful to the land of their adoption.

President Manz introduced Mr. Harrison as "our Carter H. Harrison," and the latter was received with cheers. He said: "Knowing this morning that I was going to help celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Swiss Bund, I felt so enthusiastic that I was sure I had some Swiss blood in my veins. I took down my family tree and studied it for the last 600 years, but could find no Swiss grandfather or grandmother in my line. But in driving here I saw a flaxen-haired girl who was a Dane, and that reminded me that Uri and Underwalden were settled by the Danes, and, as I am a Dane by descent, I am therefore a cousin to the Swiss, and I rejoice in celebrating with you your six hundredth anniversary." He gave a poetic description of his view, one morning, of the Alps and the towering peak of the Jungfrau, and as he looked into the crowd before him his heart warmed up at the sight of a bright young frau. He knew her lips were as sweet as the honey of Hymettus, a can of which he had received a few days ago from a lady in Greece who had read his book, "A Race with the Sun." In referring to William Tell he said: "If I were a Swiss instead of your cousin I would shoot any heartless iconoclast who would say that Tell was a myth. Roaming the mountains where liberty dwells the Swiss bring liberty with them to America and cannot help being good citizens.

"We who speak to you today are no politicians. Gen. Leib knows nothing of politics; he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and I am no politician, being simply a Chicago man. I feel, however, that if either of us wanted to see this country or city governed well and honestly that you would all stand by our sides till the crack of doom."

The celebration and those attending it might well be described by the motto of the Swiss Turners: "Frisch, Frei, Stark, Treu"—"Happy, Free, Strong, and True."

ANNUAL PICNICS OF FORESTERS.

Members of the Order Spend the Day at Ogden's and Kuhn's Groves.

Ogden's Grove was thronged with the North Side members of the Independent Order of Foresters yesterday. Three thousand of the order with their friends enjoyed the annual picnic of the society. The day's festivities began with a parade in the morning at 10:30, participated in by over one thousand Foresters. The order of the parade was as follows:

Platoon of police in command of Sergt. Boesen, Chicago Avenue Station.
Meinken's "Germania" band—Thirty pieces.
Grand Marshal Joseph Schumacker and aides.
Court Lafayette.
Court Holstatia (German).
Court Vorwarts (German).
Court Columbia.
Court Schiller (German).
Court Halsted.
Court Weidner (German).
Court Custer.
Court Humboldt (German).
Court Harmony.
Guests in carriages.

The line of march was as follows:

From Clark street on Chicago avenue west to Sedgwick street, north on Sedgwick to Division, east on Division to Wells, north on Wells to North avenue, west on North avenue to Dayton, north on Dayton to Willow, west on Willow to the grove.

The line of march was decorated with the banners of the order and the National colors and was thronged by hundreds who had gathered to do honor to the processionists.

Arriving at the grove the day was given up to enjoyment, a dozen forms of amusement being indulged in, everybody realizing that the Consolidated Foresters' picnic happens but once a year and resolving not to let the day or evening slip by without the fullest enjoyment possible. The spacious dancing platform was thronged and Meinken's Germania Orchestra played American airs, German waltzes, and Irish melodies.

The wheel-of-fortune man was there and his sonorous voice was with him. He invited, harangued, pleaded, coaxed, and commanded the picnickers to risk their loose change upon the altar of fickle goddess Chance. Merry-go-rounds set the children wild with delight and the manufactured steeds were kept ceaselessly grinding, and most of the time with dual burdens. The "faker" was on hand with his mysterious machine to test the capacity of lungs and to advocate the use of his device to cure pulmonary affections and prolong life. The boys threw inshoots, upshoots, and curves at the stolid heads of the wooden kindergarten and won prizes in the shape of picnic cigars. Athletes displayed their prowess on lifting machines. Numerous colored balloons floated like so many bubbles over the heads of the surging crowds. Bouquet vendors, peanut vendors, the sons of Italy with their favorite fruit, and neat waiters in white aprons with trays of cooling beverages flitted everywhere. The Consolidated Foresters' picnic was a success.

SOCIALISM IN THE OPEN AIR.

Three Hundred Germans Picnic in a Grove on the Midway Plaisance.

About 300 of the chosen few who uphold the Socialist creed collected yesterday in the Plaisance about three blocks east of Cottage Grove avenue. Posted on a tree at Fifty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue were these inscriptions:

"Socialists: If you will take the risk of finding the Socialists' 'spot' without the aid of the committee go thus: About three blocks east of cable, start a little to the southeast, and good luck to you. Otherwise come back and wait for committee."

The "spot" was a well wooded knoll, suitable for the purpose to which it was put yesterday. The picnickers gathered in small crowds and discussed the questions of the day, all the speaking being done in German. There was no speechmaking. About 2 o'clock a grocery wagon arrived with a load of beer, and the remainder of the day the picnickers spent in drinking together. As the sparkling beverage began to affect the merry crowd they became somewhat louder in the expression of their belief, and some leaders would collect around them knots of people and expound the law in loud German.

The crowd disbanded after singing German songs and reciting reminiscences of the old country. The small attendance, it was claimed, was due to the fact that the organization was divided, the divisions spending the day in different places.

PRESS-FEEDERS HAVE AN OUTING.

A Great Crowd Fills Elliott's Grove at Matteson, Ill.—A Ball Game.

The second annual picnic of the Brotherhood of Chicago Press-Feeders was held yesterday at Elliott's Grove, Matteson, Ill. Over 1,000 were in attendance. The day and the preparations were all that could be expected. The Committee on Arrangements had looked after every detail, and the picnic was a great success.

On reaching the grove the crowd took possession. Family parties soon covered the grove. The pavilion was filled with a crowd of dancers, the music being furnished by the Second Regiment band. Swings and other means of amusement were surrounded by laughing groups, and the centers of refreshment were not neglected.

In the afternoon the event that attracted most attention was the ball game between nines from the *Post* and the *Globe*. It was a seven inning contest and was marked by much hard playing throughout. The features of the game were the batting of Rapp of the *Post* and Bergler of the *Globe*. The *Post* defeated their opponents by a score of 20 to 16.

Two trains of thirty-four cars were used in conveying the crowd, and ten more cars could have been filled. About 100 people crowded on top of one of the trains. At Hyde Park the train was stopped and the police made them get off. The success of the picnic was due, in large measure, to P. P. Dienhart, Frank Haan, P. G. Brennan, F. McCabe, J. Kulbaum, John Lynch, and George Colter, the Committee on Arrangements. The Brotherhood number 200 members, and the proceeds of the picnic will be devoted to its running expenses.

Foresters at Kuhn's Grove.

Members of the Uhland, Northwestern, and Goethe lodges of the Independent Order of Foresters held their eleventh annual picnic at Kuhn's Grove, Milwaukee and Western avenues, yesterday afternoon. There were 300 Foresters, members of the three lodges, who gathered at Odd-Fellows' Hall on West Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue, at 10 o'clock and marched in procession to the picnic grounds, headed by the Aurora band. The marshal in command of the column was Henry Huff, assisted by Chris Bunge and C. Rösch.

At the grounds a basket lunch was served, followed by dancing in the pavilion, shooting and singing. Before the close of the exercises a number of short speeches were made by the officers of the three lodges. Vincent Wiehle, Chief Ranger of the Uhland Lodge; Fred Rigoland, Chief Ranger of the Northwestern Lodge; Charles Gersch, Chief Ranger of the Goethe Lodge; and Edward Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, were those who spoke.

A Picnic Marred by Accidents.

Something like 4,000 persons went to Kankakee yesterday to the Peerless Pleasure club picnic and according to some of the picnickers 1,000 missed the last train coming home and had to stay all night in the Insane Asylum town. The principal excitement during the day was an incipient fight and an attempt at drowning. The former was of brief duration but the latter lasted an hour or more. Tim Connorton, a machinist who lives on West Harrison street, with two other men took a slide down the summer toboggan into the river. The sledge upset in the water and Connorton, being unable to swim, sank. After a lapse of six or eight minutes, J. W. Peck of No. 276 Center avenue, pulled Connorton out. He was unconscious, but after an hour's effort by the rescuers was restored to consciousness and taken to the hospital at Kankakee. On the way home the drawbar pulled out of the second car from the engine at Sixteenth street and seventeen cars were left there.

CENSURING STATE AUTHORITIES.

Workingmen of Chattanooga Take Action on the Mining Troubles.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 19.—At a largely attended meeting of the working people with the Federation of Trades, representing sixteen trades and callings in this city, it was unanimously resolved that the present trouble existing at Briceville is but the natural outcome of the long and persistent violation of law on the part of the mine owners in refusing to permit the miners to elect a check weigher to insure fair weight for coal moved. The un-American attempt to compel employés to sign an arrangement not to affiliate with any labor organization also assisted in producing difficulty. The open violation of the laws of the State and open attempt to intimidate the men were both brought to the attention of the State authorities and by them utterly ignored and left unredressed. The Governor was censured for taking an armed force to assist in the work of intimidating and opposing the miners, and the militia was condemned, the opinion being expressed that all laboring-men—union or non-union—in their ranks should return home. The meeting further passed resolutions indorsing the miners and condemning the authorities and mine-owners. H. H. Schwartz, the Chairman of the Executive committee, was sent to Briceville to present the resolutions and state the feeling existing here.

H. H. Schwartz, B. R. Thomas, and H. M. Markey were appointed a committee to publish the resolutions and request all labor unions in the State to take like action. They will also forward to the government the following petition:

To His Excellency Gov. Buchanan: At a formal and representative meeting of the labor unions in Hamilton County the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the laborers and mechanics of Chattanooga and Hamilton County in open meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Federation of Trades, do hereby respectfully petition your Excellency to call at the earliest moment a special session of the Legislature to consider the penitentiary and convict-lease system.

TOLEDO, O., July 19.—The street-car strike was settled at 3 o'clock this morning, the result of a conference among the companies, a committee of the strikers, and the Mayor. All conductors and motor men are to receive $1.80 per day of 12 hours; drivers of horse-cars, $1.70. The men struck for $2, instead of $1.55 and $1.65, hence the settlement is a compromise. One of the noteworthy features of the negotiations was the rejection by the strikers of an offer by the consolidated company to give 2 cents out of every 5, being 40 per cent of the gross receipts, to the drivers and conductors.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Sheriff Woolery and four deputies went to Gilman, fearing further trouble from the striking miners. Deputy Case returned for more arms and took out a lot of repeating rifles. The militia and Sullivan Guards have all left and now only the Deputy Sheriffs remain. At Newcastle the excitement over the dynamite explosion under the miners cabin is subsiding. The negro miners in the company's employ will move into town Monday to take possession of the houses. The strikers declare they will make it hot for the negroes. The militia is still stationed at Newcastle, fearing an outbreak if recalled.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 19.—A big strike among the anthracite miners is possible. The companies are preparing for the trouble by bringing into this section large numbers of laborers fresh from Europe. The grievance of the employés is that the companies will not pay every two weeks as the law calls for.

Scientific Cranks.

Every time we strike a match we are indebted to the men who have studied science for the mere love of it. The men that worked away at coal tar "just to see what was in it" made the whole world their debtors by discovering alizarin, the coloring principle of madder. And to those men the world is indebted also for aniline, antipyrine, and more than 100 other coal-tar products. Scientists, wondering what was in crude petroleum, found paraffine and vaseline. Pasteur wondered what caused fomentation. He found out and brought a new era to winemaking. The singing and dancing of the tea-kettle attracted the attention of a brain, and we have as a consequence all the applications of steam. The swinging of a chandelier in an Italian cathedral before the eyes of young Galileo was the beginning of a train of thought that resulted in the invention of the pendulum, and through it to the perfecting of the measurement of time, and thus its application and use in navigation, astronomic observations, and in a thousand ways we now pass by unnoted, has been of such practical value that the debt to scientific thought, even in this one instance, can never be known. Science, in its study of abstract truth, is ever giving to man new beginnings. While the devil is engaged in finding mischief for idle hands to do, science is eternally at work finding something useful for them to do.—*Aluminum Age.*

Sick After Vacation.

A medical journal calls attention to the question so often asked by physicians, "Why is it that so many persons return to the city after a summer's outing and soon are taken sick with fever?" In the first place, says the editor, healthy homes are left behind for a more or less prolonged stay in malarial regions. Hotels designed to accommodate fifty persons are stretched to receive more than twice that number, and the means provided for the disposition of the waste of the smaller number are so inadequate that soil saturation and water pollution invariably result. Then, too, in the closed city homes no provision is made for the filling of traps, the water of which gradually evaporates during the absence of the inmates, and when the family returns it is to a house in which, it may be, the air of a fever-infected sewer has been pouring for weeks.—*Leisure Hours.*

He Hung It Right.

When Daniel Webster was a farmer boy he was severely annoyed one hot day while haying by being constantly told that his scythe did not hang right. He finally hung it up in an apple tree, and stretching himself out in the shade, said: "I guess it hangs all right now." The "god-like Daniel" was a far greater success at cod-fishing than at haying.—*Boston Globe.*

DEPENDS ON DR. REILLY.

DR. L. P. EHRMAN OF ST. LOUIS MAY MARRY ADELAIDE CRAFTON.

But the Whole Thing Hangs on the Action of a South Halsted Street Physician—The Southern Belle Says She Came to Chicago to Care for Her Suffering Fiance and That She Did Not Elope—At the Leland Hotel.

Dr. L. P. Ehrman of St. Louis is at the Leland. Miss Adelaide Crafton, also of St. Louis, is at the Leland. Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Ehrman may leave for a short trip to Milwaukee and the Northern lakes tonight. But the nuptial ceremony depends on certain collateral transactions with Dr. Joseph Reilly, No. 3835 South Halsted street.

Dr. Joseph Reilly is also of St. Louis. Everybody in St. Louis, from Col. Dick Johnston to "Old Morbit," who acts as watchman in the city morgue, knows Dr. Joe Reilly and Dr. Ehrman, too. Dr. Ehrman is past the half-century line. His fortune was linked with the lost cause. He was one of the memorable seven dispatched by Jefferson Davis to Washington. "Two thousand miles, sah," said the doctor, "and every foot with a halter round our necks." After the war the doctor resided in the South and fought the famous duel with Anton Coutourié, when the principals matched coins to see who should have the first shot.

Where Dr. Reilly Comes In.

Dr. Ehrman is a man with a history—a history replete with deeds of daring in the chivalrous cause. Dr. Reilly has a St. Louis history.

"But, doctor, how does Reilly figure in your proposed marriage?"

"He is an old friend of mine; we have had lots of business transactions. If the present one goes through I may get married. Miss Crafton, however, is not here for that purpose."

Miss Crafton was seated near and corroborated the doctor on this point. She said she had received a telegram announcing the doctor's illness and had come at his request to Chicago.

It was at this juncture that the doctor punctuated the growing silence with a cough as an ill-health guarantee and told his story. He related how he came in search of health from St. Louis. How he tarried by Lac La Belle in Oconomowoc, and registered at the Jones House with the grip. And the doctor told how the grip clung to him with a tenacity that bade fair to reach beyond the grave.

Then the moonlight of love stole into the darkness of his malarious existence. He resolved to telegraph his friend, Miss Crafton; she would nurse him back to health.

"Better the love of one woman than the friendliness of a whole summer resort," prescribed the doctor for himself, and the prescription was filled. Miss Crafton came to Chicago. Together they went to the County Clerk for the purpose of taking out a marriage license.

Couldn't Get a License.

By this time, however, Clerk Wolff had left the County Building for his suburban home, and Dr. Ehrman conducted his disappointed fiancée back to her carriage and hotel.

When Miss Crafton first heard of Dr. Ehrman's illness she became alarmed and left her home hurriedly, not even waiting to take a sachel. This action gave rise to the rumors floating through the corridors of the Leland relative to an elopement.

Miss Crafton is modest, demure, and handsome. She resides with her mother at No. 2911 Sheridan avenue and is more than popular in the higher social circles of St. Louis. She has been engaged to the doctor for more than a year past, is of age, and not going against her parents' wishes in wedding Dr. Ehrman.

"But," said the doctor, "it is all contingent as yet. We may be married tomorrow, but if not Miss Crafton returns to St. Louis, and we will bide a 'wee. It all depends on Dr. Reilly."

CLIFFORD RETURNS TO HIS OLD HOME.

The Ex-Convict Joins His Aged Mother at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The little frame cottage at No. 314 Walker street was the scene this morning of a most happy reunion, Hartley Clifford, whom Gov. Peck yesterday pardoned from a life imprisonment, being there united once again with his aged mother. Ever since Hartley Clifford killed Capt. Pugh of Racine April 14, 1882, Mrs. Clifford has lived alone in the old family homestead on Walker street, Hartley being her only child, while her husband died many years ago. During the nine years of her son's imprisonment she at all times had strong hopes that she would live to see the day when her beloved son would once more be united with her. That long-hoped-for day came today. It had been announced yesterday that Clifford would not be released from State prison until Monday, and many of his friends were preparing to meet him at Waupun and escort him to this city. To prevent any such demonstration, however, Clifford was quietly given his freedom last evening, though his departure was intended to remain a secret until tomorrow. On this account and to prevent his recognition at the depot at Waupun he was driven from the prison to Chesser, some miles away, and there he took a train for this city, arriving here early this morning. Shortly after his arrival Clifford repaired to the old homestead on Walker street. The meeting there between the mother and son, the former now 64 years of age and the latter 43, can best be imagined. Clasping him firmly in her arms Mrs. Clifford held him within her embrace until the tears filled her eyes and then nearly the rest of the day mother and son talked of the past and the future. The fact that he was home was known to but few of Clifford's friends today. But for his prison palor Clifford's appearance is but little changed. He expresses a willingness to comply with Gov. Peck's requirements in his pardon that he shall forever refrain from playing cards and abstain from intoxicating liquors. As yet he has formed no definite plans for the future.

It disappears—the worst forms of catarrh, with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties effect a perfect and permanent cure, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. It's a remedy that succeeds where everything else has failed. Thousands of such cases can be pointed out. That's the reason its proprietors back their faith in it with money. They offer $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It's a medicine that allows them to take such a risk. Doesn't common sense lead you to take such a medicine?

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

WHITINGS WIN AGAIN.

THE CITY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS DEFEAT THE WEST ENDS.

McCurdy Pitches Great Ball for Five Innings, but Weakens in the Sixth—Garden Citys Take a Game from the Franklins—Brands Lose to the Rivals—Results in the Boys' League—Gaelic Association Contests—Other Sporting News.

Boys' League.	W.	Lost.	P. c.
Records	6	3	.667
Standards	4	3	.571
Locals	5	4	.556
Ætnas	4	4	.500
Lincolns	4	5	.444
West End Jrs.	2	5	.286

City League.	W.	Lost.	P. c.
Whitings	7	2	.778
Brands	5	3	.625
Garden City	6	4	.600
West End	5	4	.556
Rivals	4	4	.500
Franklins	3	6	.333

Oakl'd L'ge	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chadwick	12	0	1.000
Aurora	9	3	.750
Rover	4	7	.364
Calumet	4	7	.364
Vernon	2	8	.200
Harvard Jrs.	1	5	.167

D. Gds. Lg.	Won	Lost.	PC.
Walkers	5	1	.833
Farwells	4	2	.667
Wards	3	4	.429
Fields	1	6	.143

C. League.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
S. W. & Co.	4	1	.800
Crane E. Co.	4	1	.800
E. K. & Co.	3	2	.600
Thomson-H. Co	2	3	.400
M. W. & Co.	1	4	.200
J. Morris Co.	1	4	.200

B.&S. Leag.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Selz S. & Co.	5	0	1.000
M. D. W. & Co.	4	1	.800
G. P. G. & Co.	3	2	.600
P. D. & P'm'r.	2	4	.333
C. H. F. & Co.	2	4	.333
C. M. H. & Co.	0	5	.000

Club L.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Oaks	5	2	.714
Harvard	4	3	.571
Ashlands	3	4	.429
Carleton	3	4	.429
Illinois	3	4	.429
Hyde Park	2	5	.286

News. L'g'e	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Post	5	1	.833
Tribune	3	2	.600
News	3	2	.600
Times	1	3	.250
Globe	1	5	.167
Inter-Ocean	W'thd'wn.		

LOST A GAME TO THE CHAMPIONS.

The West Ends Defeated When They Seemed Sure of Victory.

The Whitings won another victory yesterday by defeating the West Ends. But their task was not an easy one. McCurdy for five innings pitched just such a game as he did the previous Sunday, when he shut the Garden Citys out with but one hit. When the Whitings opened their sixth inning they had neither a run nor a hit to their credit, and nine of them had already struck out. But the sixth proved a fatal one for McCurdy. After he had struck out O'Brien he gave Daly his base on balls. Rheims, Lee, J. Schnor, and Murphy followed in rapid succession with stinging singles, which netted them four runs. Nothing was done in the seventh and eighth. The ninth proved a repetition of the sixth. A base on balls, a double, triple, and single added three more runs.

The West Ends began their run getting early in the game and for a long time it seemed as if they would surely win. In the second Kinney got his base on Lee's error, was advanced to second, and scored on Lyon's single, the latter scoring on a hard drive for three bags by Schaefer. In the fifth Hallstrom, though he had done no great damage, was relieved by Murphy. But Moody's men managed to get in another run on a hit, stolen base, a passed ball and a play. After this Murphy settled down to work and he and Adams gave an exhibition of fine battery work. The score:

West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E	Whitings	R	B	P	A	E
Sayrs, c. f.	0	1	0	0	2	Andrews, cf.	1	0	4	0	1
Santry, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0	O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Roxbury, c.	1	1	15	3	1	Daly, ss.	2	1	0	2	0
Kinney, ss.	1	0	0	0	0	Rheims, 1b.	1	1	12	0	2
Peterson, 1b	0	0	11	1	1	Lee, 3b.	1	3	0	4	1
Lyons, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	J. Schnor, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Schaffer, l.f.	0	1	0	0	1	J. Murphy, rf. p.	0	1	2	0	0
M'Derm't, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Halst'm, p. rf.	0	1	1	4	0
McCurdy, p.	0	0	0	1	3	Adams, c.	0	0	6	6	2
Totals	3	5	27	9	10	Totals	7	8	27	17	6

Whitings . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 3—7
West Ends . . . . . 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Whitings, 1; West Ends, 1. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hits—Schaefer, Daly. Passed balls—Roxbury, 1; Adams, 2. Wild pitches—Hallstrom, 1; McCurdy, 2. Base on balls—By Hallstrom, 3; by Murphy, 2; by McCurdy, 6. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Struck out—By Murphy, 6; by McCurdy, 14. Left on bases—West Ends, 8; Whitings, 9. Stolen bases—Adams, Lee (3), Lyons, Schaefer, Roxbury, Peterson (2). Time—Two hours. Umpire—Luby.

Garden Citys Win from the Franklins.

The wildness of Hassett, coupled with costly errors and bunching of hits, won the game for the Garden Citys on the South Side grounds. It looked gloomy for the Franklins, as the playing of the Garden Citys in the first part of the game looked as though they would shut out their opponents. In the fifth inning O'Connor became unsteady after he had retired Hassett on strikes. Bartell went to first by getting hit; Ortman and Kurz received bases on balls, which filled the bags. Lynch struck out. McGuire being hit by the ball forced in a run. Two more were scored on Justi's single. O'Connor again filled the bases by giving Harlan a life and forcing in a run by the hit. A third batter, Hassett, striking out retired the side. The Gardens secured all their runs in the earlier part of the game, being unable to gauge Gastfield's speedy ball. Ortman's and McAdams' home runs and Bartell's playing on second were the principal points of interest in the game. Score:

GardenCitys.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Adams, 2b.	2	2	8	1	0	Bartell, 2b.	2	0	2	3	1
Hayes, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ortman, ss.	2	2	0	2	1
Crowe, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Kurz, c.	1	0	13	2	1
O'Connor, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Lynch, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Noll, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Heeney, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
McCor'ick, ss	2	0	1	3	1	McGuire, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Harder, c.	3	2	9	1	0	Justi, 1b.	0	2	7	1	1
Lynch, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0	Harlan, 3b.	0	2	0	0	2
O'Meare, lf.	2	1	2	2	1	Gastf'ld, lf-p	1	1	2	0	0
						Hassett, p-lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Totals	13	7	27	12	3	Totals	8	7	24	10	7

Garden Citys . . . . . 1 2 4 4 0 0 0 2 *—13
Franklins . . . . . 0 0 0 0 4 1 2 0 1—8

Earned runs—Garden Citys, 2; Franklins, 1. Two-base hit—Harder. Home runs—McAdams, Ortman. Stolen bases—Garden Citys, 14; Franklins, 9. Sacrifice hits—Crowe, Harder, Ortman, Harlan. Double plays—Justi-Gastfield-Bartell, O'Meare-Crowe. Bases on balls—Garden Citys, 10; Franklins, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Harder, O'Meare, Bartell, McGuire, Gastfield (2), Kurz. Struck out—By O'Connor, 9; by Hassett, 9; by Gastfield, 4. Passed balls—Kurz, 7; Harder, 1. Wild pitches—O'Connor, 4; Hassett, 3; Gastfield, 2. Left on bases—Garden Citys, 7; Franklins, 14. Time—2:15. Umpire—Prindiville.

Brands Lose to the Rivals.

The Rivals defeated the Brands in a hotly-contested game at the North Side. The Brands' new youngster did remarkably well, allowing the Rivals but seven single hits. The attendance was good. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Brands.	R	B	P	A	E
Hanrah'e, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	Morton, l. f.	1	1	2	1	1
Scott, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1	M'Grath, c.f.	0	2	3	0	0
Kinzie, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Esterq'st, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1
Possehl, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0	McCabe, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Dahmke, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Sauter, 1b.	0	2	7	0	4
McLau'l'n, cf	0	1	5	0	0	Quigley, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Ball, ss.	1	0	1	1	0	Hawkins, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cady, p.	2	1	2	12	0	Hanson, s.s.	1	2	3	0	0
Parker, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Johnston, p.	0	0	4	1	0
Totals	5	7	27	20	1	Totals	4	10	27	10	6

Brands . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—4
Rivals . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3—5

Earned runs—Brands, 2. Two-base hits—Morton, McGrath (2), Esterquest, McCabe, Hanson, Hanrahoe. Struck out—Scott, Possehl, Cady, Morton (2), McGrath, Hawkins, Johnston (2). Bases on balls—Morton, Sauter.

Boys' League Games.

The Ætnas defeated the West End Jrs. after a hard fight, which was witnessed by a fairly large-sized crowd. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of Hawley. The score:

Ætnas . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 4—6
West End Jrs. . . . . . 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Earned runs—Ætnas, 2. Base hits—Ætnas, 5; West End Jrs., 5. Strike outs—Ætnas, 6; West End Jrs., 10. Bases on balls—Ætnas, 2; West End Jrs., 2. Errors—Ætnas, 4; West End Jrs., 8. Umpire—Tindill.

The Standards met defeat at the hands of the Lincolns. The score:

Lincolns . . . . . 0 1 0 1 0 4 1—7
Standards . . . . . 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3

Batteries—Lincolns, F. Adams and Terry; Standards, Roach and Gable. Sacrifice hits—Connell, J. Adams, Nolan. Bases on balls—By Adams, 2; by Roach, 3. Struck out—By Adams, 4; by Roach, 1. Left on bases—Standards, 2; Lincolns, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Stuart, Connell, W. Boser. Stolen bases—Standards, 3; Lincolns, 6. Double plays—J. Adams-F. Boser-Terry. Passed balls—Terry, 2; Gable, 2. Time—1:30.

Lebbin proved too much for the Locals on the South Side grounds, they failing to find him but twice. The game was a tame and one-sided affair. The Records started in with a rush and piled up runs every inning but one by timely hitting, assisted by Frasier's wildness. With the exception of Johnson's home run and a double play the contest was uninteresting. The score:

Lake View Records . . . . . 3 2 1 2 0 2—10
Locals . . . . . 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Records, 1. Base hits—Locals, 2; Records, 6. Errors—Locals, 8; Records, 4. Sacrifice hits—Records, 4. Two-base hits—Derry, Wolyn. Home run—Johnson. Bases stolen—Records, 11; Locals, 2. Double play—Lebbin-Johnson-Ayers. Bases on balls—Records, 7; Locals, 1. Hit by pitched ball—F. Hollis, Voice. Struck out—By Frasier, 5; by Lebbin, 6. Passed balls—Derry, 4; Brotz, 1; Ayres, 1. Wild pitches—Lebbin, 2; Frazier, 2. Left on bases—Locals, 4; Records, 5. Batteries—Lebbin, Brotz and Ayers, Frasier and Derry. Time—1:30. Umpire—Prindeville.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Melvin team at Melvin, Ill., defeated the Gilmans yesterday. Score, 13 to 8.

The M. D. Wells & Cos. defeated the C. M. Henderson & Cos. Saturday by a score of 18 to 4.

The Ravenswood Cycling club will give a reception at its club-house, East Ravenswood Park, tomorrow evening.

The T. Houstons defeated the Montgomery Wards at Washington Park Saturday in a sixteen-inning game, by the score of 5 to 4.

The Sheridan Lacrosse club will meet tonight at 8 at the Grand Pacific Hotel to complete organization. All interested in lacrosse are invited to attend.

The projected Morning league has fallen through. The City league objected to having games played on its grounds while people were attending church.

Tuesday evening at Room 522 Opera-House Building, managers of prairie clubs will meet to form a league to be known as the Chicago Amateur League.

The Letter-Carriers defeated the Buffalo Shoe company at Bellewood by the score of 11 to 9. The features of the game were the fielding of Hays, Wallace, and W. Matzer.

The R. S. Peale Shipping Clerks were defeated by the Office Clerks Saturday. The features of the game were the home runs by Yetman and Morton and the running catch of Tom Meek. The battery work on both sides was excellent. The score was: Office Clerks, 28; Shipping Clerks, 21.

The old Oak Park *News* Baseball club has been reorganized by the proprietors of the *News*. The members have new uniforms, and are ready for challenges from city newspaper clubs especially. Games to be played on the Madison street grounds, Oak Park, Saturday afternoons. Address the Oak Park *News* office.

The Chicago Maroons have organized with the following players: Robert Atkinson, John Rolson, Gust Rolson, John Mason, Pat Wahl, Joseph Hellmuth, Stewey Olsen, Ed Sullivan, Thomas Collins, John Morgan, Henry Waldorf. Would like to hear from all clubs outside of the fence. Address Joseph Hellmuth, Morgan street and Carroll avenues.

The Niagara Stars defeated the Baggots at Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue. The batteries were McGrath and Gleason of the Niagara Stars and Haggerty and Sneider of the Baggots:

Niagara Stars . . . . . 3 2 4 1 0 4 2 0—16
Baggots . . . . . 4 3 2 0 0 0 2—11

The Niagara Stars defeated the Wentworth Avenue Sports at Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue. The batteries were Campbell and McGrath of the Niagara Stars, and Watkins and McDonald of the Wentworth Avenue Sports.

Niagara Stars . . . . . 5 3 2 6 3 4 3—26
Wentworth Avenue Sports . . . . . 3 1 4 0 3 1 0—12

The Niagara Stars defeated the Union Jrs. at Grand Crossing. The features of the game were the battery work of the Niagara Stars and good all around playing of the Niagaras. The batteries were Campbell and McGrath of the Niagaras, and Waffle and Ash of the Union Jrs.

Niagara Stars . . . . . 2 1 4 0 0 4 7—18
Union Jrs. . . . . . 1 2 0 1 1 0 1—6

The Niagara Stars defeated the Baggots at Thirty-seventh and Wabash avenue. The feature of the game was the battery work of Campbell and McGrath of the Niagara Stars. The batteries were Campbell and McGrath and Honnon, Bernard, and McGovern of the Baggots.

Baggots . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Niagara Stars . . . . . 3 2 1 1 0 3 4—14

The Young Nationals defeated the Incas at Lincoln Park. The features of the game were the pitching of Lamont, who struck out fourteen men, and the hard hitting of the Young Nationals. The batteries were Lamont and Mayer of the Young Nationals, and Johann and Hanan of the Incas.

Young Nationals . . . . . 0 0 8 4 1 7 9—29
Incas . . . . . 1 0 0 2 2 1 2—8

The Myrtle Leafs defeated the Royals at Twelfth and Lincoln streets. The features of the game were the battery work of Collins and Duffy and King's timely three-base hit in the ninth inning. The batteries were Collins and Duffy of the Maple Leafs and McCarthy and Maloney of the Royals.

Myrtle Leafs . . . . . 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 2 1—7
Royals . . . . . 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1—6

The Young Nationals defeated the Temple Athletics at Leavitt and Augusta streets. The features of the game were the pitching of Lamont and hard hitting of E. Koehler. The batteries were Lamont and Mayer of the Young Nationals and Yocum and Gallagher of the Temple Athletics.

Young Nationals . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 2 *—7
Temple Athletics . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

The California Avenue Y. M. C. A. defeated the Madison Street Y. M. C. A. at the Chicago league ball park. The features of the game were the batting and fielding of the California club. The battery work of Kimmel and Terry was of the highest order, but three hits being made off Kimmel. The batteries were Charles Kimmel and Terry of the California Avenue Y. M. C. A. and Smith and Miller and Buck of the Madison Street Y. M. C. A.

California Avenue . . . . . 0 0 0 5 3 2 0—10
Madison Street . . . . . 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 1 0—7

ATHLETIC GAMES AND AN ACCIDENT.

Events at the Grounds of the Gaelic Association.

The Gaelic Athletic Association held its games at its grounds, Lincoln and Polk streets, yesterday afternoon. The stands were well filled by the friends and admirers of the different contestants, and frequent bursts of hearty applause rewarded each exhibition of strength and skill.

In the football and hurling matches plenty of hard knocks and bruises were given and received with good humor. In the football match W. Peters, one of the Emmets, dislocated his collarbone. The Innisfails easily defeated their opponents, the Emmets, by 1 goal 4 points to 2 points.

The hurling contest also proved a rather one-sided arrangement, the Innisfails playing all round their opponents and defeating them at every point of the game. Upon the call of time the score stood, Innisfails 1 goal, 8 points; Michael Davitts, 2 points.

In the races that followed J. Walsh of the Emmets won the 100 yards dash from a field of four starters. In the one mile race Michael Kennedy held the lead from the start and finished alone, the others giving up. The 240 yards hurdle race was captured easily by P. D. Fitzgerald.

From Buffalo to Chicago on a Wheel.

W. B. Bogardus, the 18-year-old son of H. D. Bogardus, No. 125 South Water street, rode an ordinary top wheel from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago. There were six starters ten days ago. Bogardus alone finished. He covered 706¾ miles in ten days' actual time. George Hearn, President of the Zigzag Cycling club, and Joseph Weig made 240 miles before leaving the road.

TALKED FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Union Services Held at the Western Avenue Methodist Church.

Union services of the Western Avenue Baptist and Methodist churches were held at the Western Avenue M. E. Church last evening under the auspices of the Sunday Observance Association. The audience was addressed by the Rev. L. McLean, secretary of the Association, and the Rev. C. Perren, Ph. D., pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. McLean opened the services and said: "I don't mean to say you are Sabbath desecrators, but I believe there can be an improvement on Sabbath observance even among members of churches. The Sabbath is decidedly an American institution, and it should be our duty and we should make every effort to perpetuate it. We should see that the holy day is observed as law-abiding citizens, for nearly every State in the Union has statutes bearing on this subject. The Sabbath Observance Association was not organized especially for the World's Fair, for it came into life and being before it was known the Exposition would come to Chicago. The cry has been open the Fair on Sunday and give the workingman a chance to see it. That means the expenditure of money on his part, and to a great extent more or less dissipation. Opening the Fair on the Sabbath day is not for the purpose of affording the workingman a chance to see it, but to make more money, and it means the toiling of 50,000 employés seven days a week at the Exposition and others on railroads and steamboats. The question of closing the World's Fair on that day is not local; it is national; and I want to tell you tonight we should rise up in our might and protest against the opening of the Fair on the Sabbath. We want to agitate this matter everywhere, and if we work systematically we shall succeed in our efforts."

Dr. Perren said: "It has always been found necessary to give periods of rest to the toiler, and demonstrated over and over again that the man or woman who works seven days a week is burning the candle at both ends. I have observed that Sabbath labor is continually on the increase, and if some action is not soon taken to prevent the laborer will shortly be working 365 days in the year for his bread, and that is about all he is getting now. We want the Fair closed Sunday. This country has never done a wrong that God has not punished it for, and so surely as we open the gates of the World's Fair on the Sabbath, so surely will we be punished for the desecration of God's holy day."

The services closed with the singing of "America" by the choir and congregation.

Glad to Get Out of It.

March 3, 1881, as he sat in the Senate Chamber for the last time as a Senator, Hannibal Hamlin wrote this to his son, Gen. Charles Hamlin: "I am sitting for the last day in the Senate, and, my son, I am a happy man. You and others may not comprehend it, but I feel it, and in the language of the poet I may say, 'This is the day I long have sought.'" Allen G. Thurman, whose term expired at the same moment, sat down beside Mr. Hamlin when he was writing to his son and said: "Old friend, I feel just as you do." Then taking a sheet of paper the Democratic Senator from Ohio wrote as follows to his friend's son: "My dear Mr. Hamlin, I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, but I have known your father for over thirty-five years. Like him, I can say this is the last day of my political life, and I am rejoiced to go out of it in such good company and with my personal friend of a generation. My sincere wish is that you may do honor to a father so illustrious."

Drawn to the Support of Springer.

When Sunset Cox was alive nothing could draw us from our allegiance to his candidacy for the Speakership, but now that we are relieved of our duty to him we feel much inclined to go over to Springer. Springer has many strong points as a Democratic aspirant. He is more typical of his party than any other prominent man in its councils. That is, he is more openly a demagogue, he makes more noise and says less, he objects and opposes with more zeal and less discretion, he gets on the wrong side of everything more certainly and unerringly. The more we think of it the more earnestly are we drawn to Springer.—*New York Tribune.*

RECORDS OF THE JOCKEYS

HAMILTON LEADS IN WINNING MOUNTS IN THE EAST.

Penny Is Ahead in the West, Although Overton's Percentage of Wins Is Far Above His—Green B. Morris' Classification of the Lightweights—Gossip About the Thoroughbreds—News of the Trotters—The Week's Additions to the 2:30 Class—General Turf Notes.

Up to July 15 the leading jockeys of America have ridden, in figures, as follows:

EAST— Name.	Won.	Mounts.	WEST— Name.	Won.	Mounts.
Hamilton	89	282	Penny	96	408
Taral	79	272	Overton	73	221
Littlefield	70	163	Britton	71	246
M. Bergen	58	281	R. Williams	60	207
J. Bergen	51	310	Freeman	23	128
Taylor	47	291	Goodale	24	120
Sims	46	279	Moore	30	139
Stevenson	20	160	Delong	18	132
H. Anderson	38	315	McCarthy	15	140
Clayton	36	231	I. Lewis	4	32
Garrison	15	52	Soden	4	47
I. Murphy	10	35	Steppe	4	56
J. McLaughlin	11	40			

Green B. Morris, a practical man, in a recent talk about jockeys, classed them as follows: McLaughlin, Taral, G. Covington, Hamilton, I. Murphy, and Garrison. He placed the first three in the lead because of their knowledge of pace. In Western opinion Ike Murphy should be in this class, and Overton, Fitzpatrick, and Britton certainly, and Williams probably, deserve a place in the front rank.

Tenny is reported on the best authority to have again gone wrong. Otherwise he would have come West.

General Harding, Sam Bryant's 1883 stake winner, whose legs failed him in the Coney Island Stakes of 1885, won by Miss Woodford, is to be trained again. He is 10 years old.

Verge d'Or has won nearly $12,000 for W. Mulkey this season and will go East after St. Paul. He is the best Mulkey has owned since Chequita.

Milt Young has bought of J. H. McCormick St. Carlo, who ran second to Chaos in the 1889 Futurity and is by St. Blaise—Carina, for stud duty at McGrathiana.

The famous old sprinter, Young Duke, by Duke of Magenta—Hortense, died a few days ago.

L. J. Rose, the California turfman, is going to sell his stable and offered the great colt Nomad, by Wildidle—Amelia, to Phil Dwyer for $15,000. The price is high because he has few stake engagements. Mr. Rose has also given M. F. Dwyer an option figure on his entire stable, which expires Tuesday.

Ike Murphy's Riding Censured.

The New York papers gave Ike Murphy an awful skinning last Friday for riding an eyelash losing on Uno Grande, whom Strathmeath beat by a mere nose.

"White Hat" McCarthy tells a story of winning $792 on Santiago because a bookmaker in the Washington Park ring refused him a $2 bet on the horse, sought for a lady. Rather than be bluffed McCarthy said: "Who wants $2? I meant $200." The ticket—$800 to $200—was made out and won.

This week's Monmouth Park Association stakes are as follows:

Tuesday, at Jerome Park, Colleen and Barnegat Stakes; Thursday, at Jerome Park, Elizabeth Stakes and Harvest Handicap; Saturday, at Morris Park, Passaic, Sapling, and Stevens Stakes.

NOW SETTLED IN CHICAGO.

Headquarters of the Trotting Register Association Here from Detroit.

The office of the new *American Trotting Register Association* is now in operation here, all the books and general property bought of J. H. Wallace having arrived from New York. A great change in the office system, most imperfect, is being devised by Registrar Steiner, who is also collecting and arranging copy for the August number of the monthly, which is to be published here. The Board of Directors of the new association meets Tuesday, when some definite policy for the year may be outlined. It is still doubtful whether Registrar Steiner will give up his office as Secretary of the American Trotting Association. He incurred the displeasure of D. A. Campau, the anti-union leader, when he moved his office here from Detroit, and the amalgamation scheme and Steiner's alliance with W. P. Ijams of Terre Haute have opened the gap still further. Mr. Campau's paper, *The Horseman*, is after Steiner's official head as Secretary of the American Trotting Association. Whether it can get it or not remains to be seen. But it is certain that the amalgamationists are beaten, temporarily at least. There will be a great massing of forces and gathering of proxies from this out to the time of passing on the plain question.

The opening meeting of the Grand Circuit at Pittsburg was not first class. The star work of the year begins at Detroit Tuesday and will be taken up at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Rochester in the three successive weeks following. After that the best of the year's harness performers will turn back West for a week at Washington Park under the Northwestern Breeders' Association. This meeting should revive the past glory of the trotter in local fields. A few years ago the old West Side track was the fastest in the land and the contests over it marked every page in the year book. Carelessness allowed its glory to dim, bad management caused unpopularity, and the runner, in better hands, throve upon the trotter's decline. The Northwestern Breeders' program for this year's meeting is attractively modern, its rules liberal, and the rich prizes offered are sure to attract all the trotting and pacing stars of the West to Washington Park.

Additions to the 2:30 Class.

Fifty-one new 2:30 trotting and pacing performers have turned up since last week. Here is the list:

Advertiser, 3, by Electioneer	2:22¼
Abeto (p.), by Woolsey	2:28¾
Aldeana, by Electioneer	2:25
Bessemer (p.), by Billy Brister	2:28¾
Brignoli, by Brigadier	2:29½
Bernal, by Electioneer	2:24
Blue Bells, by Quartermaster	2:27½
Biddie Donovan, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	2:30
Belmont Prince, by Waxford	2:21¼
Cama K. (p.), by Bog Oak	2:30
Charlie Stillson (p.), by Stillson	2:26¼
Charley Downing, by Hambletonian Downing	2:28½
Cottonette, by Western Chief	2:25
Dolly Brown (p.), by Dan Brown	2:26½
Douglas Girl, by Stephen A. Douglas	2:26
Deputy, by Echo	2:29¾
Elder Lucas (p.), by Shibboleth	2:28
Frank F.	2:25¼
Featheredge, by Feejee	2:29½
Fred Keyt (p.), by Bismarck	2:27
Gray Bayard, by Bayard	2:25
Hugo, by Electioneer	2:27¼
Hiatoga F. (p.), by Hiatoga	2:30
Happy Pilot, by Pilot Medium	2:30
John Carpenter (p.), by Drennon	2:29¾
Langton, by Alfred	2:29½
Louis C., by Gen. Milo	2:29¼
Lucky Jim	2:28¾
Letitia, by Louis Napoleon	2:28½
Milton, by Hickory Jr.	2:29¾
Michigan Prince, by Young Wilkes	2:26¼
Mark Medium, by Almont Medium	2:27
Maxey Cobb Jr., by Maxey Cobb	2:28¾
Mazella, by Councilor	2:29
Major Ham, by Hambrino	2:25
Maraquita, by Eros	2:30
Plunger (p)	2:29¾
Pilot Middleton, by Pilot Medium	2:29½
Pat Harold (p), by De Soto	2:21¾
Rocknight, by Beaumont	2:30
Ralph D	2:30
Sarah Gilbirds, by Gilbird's Sprague	2:30
Smuggler (p)	2:29¾
Sam, by Sam Purdy	2:30
St. Cloud (p), by Kentucky Prince	2:22
Trueman, 3, by Electioneer	2:27
Tellie, by Abdallah Jr.	2:28¾
Tamaka, by St. Leon	2:28¾
Turco (p), by Erie Wilkes	2:27
Whist, by Motion	2:28¾
Willie C., by Toronto Patchen	2:29

Budd Doble's Two Crack Trotters.

Budd Doble has two great trotters this year in McDoel and Nancy Hanks. The former's Pittsburg race mile in 2:15¾ and Nancy Hanks' dress parade trip in 2:14 gave an index to their quality.

Doble is a patient man who does not allow his goods to fall below sample. Nancy Hanks is said to have shown him a half in 1:04. If so, Marvin had better key up his Sunol, scatter all her notions, grease his watches, plane the Bay District track, and look out for trouble. Cleveland's peculiar-tempered trotting pride, Guy, who is credited with a trial mile in 2:12¾ this year, must go faster than that—or his record, 2:10¾—to be in it when Doble cuts Nancy Hanks loose. It would be rather rough on Robert Bonner, who has had Maud S. bred to Ansel, 2:20, by Electioneer with a Lexington dam, if her record should be wiped out by the Kentucky mare, and Nancy's last trip is likely to be over Cleveland's springy mile two weeks hence. Sunol is being prepared for a special heat against her own 2:10½, with hopes in the 2:08¾ line, at San Jose, Cal., Aug. 11 or 12. With Sunol Marvin is training Hinda Rose, 2:19¼, as a 3-year-old a record-holder in her day. The mare, now 11 years old, is said to be faster than ever, and sound again.

The youngsters are doing wonders this year. Dong Thomas, the Kentucky farmer who discovered D. C. S., 2:22¼, in a stage coach, and bred the great Edgemark, 2:16, has a 2-year-old Eagle Bird filly, who has trotted the fast and speed graded half-mile track at Paris, Ky., in 2:25, a wonderful trip. Last Tuesday, too, Annie Wilkomout, a 2-year-old by Wilkomout—Annie Johnson, paced a mile at Lexington in 2:24. She is owned by J. A. J. Shultz of St. Louis.

Belle Hamlin's Retirement Probable.

Belle Hamlin is very lame and probably broken down for good. If so she will retire and become a Village Farm matron. She has been on the track since 1884, and has a pole record with Justina of 2:10 and a single record of 2:12¾.

There are huge profits in the operation of a successful breeding farm. The report of J. G. Davis, manager of Highlawn, at Lee, Mass., shows that the establishment took in $78,897.81, spent $34,880.59, with a profit of $44,017.22 during the last year.

T. W. Settle, who until two weeks ago drove the phenomenal Kentucky trotter Temple Bar in all his races, but was removed by the owner, Dr. M. S. Sales of Morganfield, Ky., after the race in which Blazeberry beat Temple Bar at St. Paul July 7, has attached the horse on a claim for his share of the winnings at Stillwater, Minn., last week.

Marcus Daly's horse Prodigal won a wonderful race at Saginaw Thursday, taking the second heat in 2:17¼ and the sixth and seventh in 2:21 and 2:20¼. Prodigal is a full brother to the great Patron and comes by his speed honestly. He is in the Detroit $10,000 stake.

Old Seneca Patchen died last week in his stall at Waterloo, N. Y., aged 28. His most distinguished children are: Sunrise Patchen, 2:19¾; Sunset Patchen, 2:26; Frank Patchen, 2:24¾; Rex Patchen, 2:29¾; Fleety Patchen, 2:29¼; Giddings Patchen, 2:27¼; Bartholdi Patchen, 2:29¾.

One day last week on the Bay District track at San Francisco three trotters out of the same dam, Bloomfield Maid, worked a mile together. Orren Hickok drove a gray gelding by Steinway, Charles Cassiday a chestnut pacer by Piedmont, and J. Williams a pacing mare by Steinway. All are fast and good race horses.

Jacob G. Peiffer, a veteran driver and trainer and brother of Daniel Peiffer, died a few days ago at Baltimore. Among the famous animals he had driven and trained were Flora Temple, Tacony, Hunter Rye, and Hannis.

DOINGS ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Review of the Week's Transactions at the Financial Centers of Europe.

LONDON, July 19.—During the last week there was a good demand for discount, with money less abundant. Discount was quoted at 1¾ for three months and ¾ for short. The total amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank of England for the week was £1,100,000, including £805,000 which went to Russia. The Bank of England's reserve is now less than £16,000,000. About £3,000,000 will be wanted for home purposes during the autumn. This drain, besides contingent shipments of gold to the United States, gives a certainty of dearer money. The English River Plate Bank failure left the Stock Exchange yesterday in a condition of general depression. The collapse did not surprise people in a position to know the facts, by whom it has been for some time recognized as an almost inevitable incident in the progress of the period of liquidation, often mentioned in these dispatches as not yet completed, though approaching an end. The suspension of the River Plate Bank will be followed by other winding-ups before the way is thoroughly cleared for sound business. Prominent among South American defaulters is that of Uruguay. The mission of the republic's agent, Dr. Ellawi, in trying to rearrange loans proves a dead failure, London and continental financial houses apparently considering the Uruguayan Government as bankrupt beyond hope. The pervading sense of insecurity is affecting the best securities. Consols fell ⅛ per cent on the week; rupee paper ¾, and India threes 1⅜. Among the foreign securities Argentines lost 1½ to 5 per cent; Uruguay bonds 2⅝; Portuguese bonds 1¾, and Chileans 1½. English railway securities were weak. The dividends were disappointing. The dividend of the Southeastern was 2½, against a previous 3¼; that of the Great Eastern 1½, against a previous 2 per cent; and that of the Brighton 3¼, against a previous 4¼, the result being an average fall for the week of from 1 to 3¼. American railway securities were dull, with a general record of falls in prices. They closed at the lowest quotations yesterday, and the street quotations were the worst of the week. The week's variations in prices include the following: Decreases—Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 5½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3½; Union Pacific and Denver ordinary, 1½ each; Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific, 1¼ each; Central Pacific, Mexican Central, and New York, Ontario and Western, ½ each. Increases—Lake Shore, 1½; Wabash debentures, ½; Canadian securities were flat; Grand Trunk firsts and seconds preferred dropped 1⅝; do third preference, 1½; do guaranteed, 1 per cent. Mexican railways were pressed for sale; seconds lost 5¼, firsts 4½, and ordinary, 2⅞. In bank securities London River Plate dropped 7 per cent. English River Plate £10 shares, which were quoted at £9 last week, were offered yesterday gratis, with a bonus of £3, but there were no takers. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at £4,000,000 and the visible assets at £2,000,000, with about $3,000,000 of doubtful bills due in South America. Among miscellaneous securities Guinness dropped 4; Allsopps 2; and Nitrates ¼, while Bell's asbestos gained ½.

PARIS, July 19.—The bourse was quiet during the week, and closed heavy yesterday owing to the depression in London. The declines of the week include: Three per cent rentes, 10 centimes; Crédit Foncier, 5¼ francs; Rio Tinto, 11 francs; Bank of France, 20 francs.

BERLIN, July 19.—Dealings on the boerse were limited during the last week, but the tone of the market was firm till weakened by reports of London and Argentine failures. The closing quotations of yesterday include: Prussian fours, 105.90; Mexican sixes, 85.60; Deutsche Bank, 152; Rubles, 222.50; Rocumers, 111; Harpeners, 184; short exchange on London, 20.34; long do, 20.25¼; private discount, 3⅝.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—The last week was a dull one on the boerse. Prices were steady, however, except those of foreign securities, which declined 14 yesterday. Closing quotations of the week include: Italians, 91.40; Portuguese bonds, 65.10; Russians, 97.50; Spanish fours, 72.10; short exchange on London, 20.34; private discount, 3¼.

BUSINESS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Statement of the Banks for the Week Ending July 18.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The following table compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses of the cities named gives the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the amount for the corresponding week in 1890:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$548,705,630	. . . .	15.7
Boston	91,358,580	. . . .	7.2
Chicago	80,690,000	5.0	. . . .
Philadelphia	62,874,188	. . . .	21.6
San Francisco	19,050,202	5.5	. . . .
New Orleans	6,172,114	. . . .	7.8
Baltimore	14,728,217	0.7	. . . .
Pittsburg	14,124,663	. . . .	15.0
Cincinnati	12,674,650	. . . .	9.4
St. Louis	22,125,382	. . . .	2.2
Kansas City	8,361,955	. . . .	17.1
Louisville	7,040,707	. . . .	15.1
Buffalo	8,727,455	13.7	. . . .
Galveston	3,448,499	317.5	. . . .
Milwaukee	5,052,000	. . . .	14.0
Minneapolis	6,382,046	33.4	. . . .
Providence	5,421,300	3.0	. . . .
Detroit	6,497,726	12.3	. . . .
Cleveland	5,350,458	. . . .	11.3
Omaha	3,548,998	. . . .	25.2
Denver	5,044,755	. . . .	2.5
St. Paul	5,335,514	18.0	. . . .
Indianapolis	4,454,684	111.0	. . . .
Columbus	3,102,300	1.3	. . . .
Memphis	1,445,452	. . . .	7.6
Duluth	1,933,731	. . . .	5.8
Dallas	1,344,571	59.6	. . . .
Hartford	2,432,099	. . . .	18.2
Richmond	2,765,441	. . . .	0.3
Nashville	1,885,722	. . . .	17.1
Rochester	1,508,002	. . . .	0.1
Portland, Ore.	1,753,277	1.2	. . . .
Salt Lake	11,669,820	13.0	. . . .
Washington	1,799,724	8.4	. . . .
Peoria	1,474,357	. . . .	0.7
St. Joseph	2,178,605	42.5	. . . .
New Haven	1,766,410	23.8	. . . .
Springfield	1,194,363	. . . .	23.7
Portland, Me.	1,193,551	9.2	. . . .
Worcester	1,222,515	. . . .	5.4
Fort Worth	1,138,675	85.5	. . . .
Sioux City	908,668	5.0	. . . .
Seattle	843,579	. . . .	29.0
Norfolk	970,918	33.0	. . . .
Tacoma	752,578	. . . .	3.6
Grand Rapids	985,559	1.1	. . . .
Wilmington	823,298	. . . .	19.2
Syracuse	866,810	. . . .	4.2
Los Angeles	719,799	27.7	. . . .
Wichita	512,283	. . . .	35.0
Lowell	784,809	10.3	. . . .
Birmingham	511,882	. . . .	30.3
Des Moines	918,308	38.5	. . . .
Chattanooga	471,000	. . . .	29.0
New Bedford	685,632	33.7	. . . .
Lexington	488,648	2.7	. . . .
Topeka	322,030	. . . .	5.6
Lincoln	488,385	3.0	. . . .
Montreal	11,675,827	12.1	. . . .
Halifax	1,391,029	. . . .	1.7
*Houston	2,086,102	. . . .	. . . .
Sixty cities	$1,004,079,355	. . . .	10.5
Outside New York	455,373,725	. . . .	3.3

*Not included in the totals.

In comparison with the previous week the aggregate exchanges show a decrease of $113,873,865, or 10.2 per cent, while outside New York the decrease is $27,426,926, or 5 per cent.

Threw a Stone with Fatal Force.

CANTON, O., July 19.—Francis Machamer, section foreman of the Cleveland and Canton railroad, living at Hartville, was struck and killed by a stone thrown by Lincoln E. Andreas last night. Machamer and Andreas had quarreled, and the throwing of the stone was the result of this. After being struck Machamer went to his boarding-house, where the wound was dressed and he retired. This morning he was found in an unconscious condition and remained so until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he died. Andreas has been arrested and is in jail.

Too Much for Her.

First Farmer—"How's your wife, Farmer Peart?"

Second Farmer—"O, she's complainin' some."

First Farmer—"I thought she'd be under the weather when I see her pitchin' hay in the field t'other day."

Second Farmer—"That didn't hurt her. She walked half a mile after a new bonnet yesterday, and I calc'late the walk was too much for her."—*Judge.*

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN THE VARIOUS LEAGUES.

Minneapolis, Denver, and Sioux City the Winning Clubs in the Western Association, While Rockford and Davenport Increase Their Percentages in the Illinois-Iowa League—Grand Rapids and Evansville the Victors in the Northwestern—General Baseball News.

N.W. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Peoria	22	10	.687
Fort Wayne	17	16	.515
Grand Rapids	19	16	.542
Evansville	17	17	.500
Dayton	12	18	.400
Terre Haute	10	22	.312

Wis. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Appleton	24	18	.571
Oshkosh	23	19	.547
Marinette	21	20	.512
Green Bay	20	21	.487
Oconto	19	21	.475
Fond du Lac	16	25	.390

West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Omaha	43	28	.606
Milwaukee	45	32	.584
Lincoln	41	33	.554
Minneapolis	43	35	.551
Kansas City	36	41	.467
Sioux City	35	39	.472
Denver	33	41	.445
Duluth	25	52	.324

Ill.-Ia. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Quincy	37	23	.616
Joliet	40	27	.597
Rockford	38	26	.593
Ottawa	37	27	.578
Ottumwa	28	29	.491
Cedar R'p'ds	22	38	.366
Davenport	22	38	.366

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Cleveland, New York at Brooklyn, Philadelphia at Boston.

American Association—Louisville at Boston, Columbus at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Washington.

Western Association—No games scheduled.

Northwestern League—Evansville at Fort Wayne.

Illinois-Iowa League—Ottawa at Joliet, Quincy at Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa at Davenport.

Wisconsin League—Marinette at Green Bay, Oshkosh at Appleton, Oconto at Fond du Lac.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis, Denver, and Sioux City Yesterday's Winners.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—A game was scheduled here today, but Omaha failed to appear and it was forfeited to the local team.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—A big crowd witnessed today's game, which was played on the Sunday grounds at Minnehaha Driving Park. Killen pitched a great game and Duluth could do nothing with him. The score:

Minneapolis . . . . . 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—6
Duluth . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Hits—Minneapolis, 12; Duluth, 6. Errors—Minneapolis, 2; Duluth, 1. Earned runs—Minneapolis, 5. Two-base hits—Baldwin, Hart. Three-base hits—Minnehan, Heugle, Killen. Stolen bases—McGlone, McQuaid, Tredway, Baldwin, Goodenough (2). Double plays—Hart-O'Rourke-O'Brien; Hamburg-Hart. Bases on balls—By Killen, 3; by Hart, 3. Struck out—By Killen, 6; by Hart, 5. Wild pitches—Killen, 1; Hart, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Strief. Batteries—Killen and Darling; Hart and McMahon.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—Denver made it three straight today by batting out a victory from Kansas City. Both clubs wielded the stick freely, but Denver hit a little the harder. The score:

Denver . . . . . 2 3 0 4 0 4 0 0 1—14
Kansas City . . . . . 2 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 4—12

Hits—Denver, 18; Kansas City, 15. Errors—Denver, 2; Kansas City, 3. Earned runs—Denver, 7; Kansas City, 7. Two-base hits—Beard (2), O'Connor (2), Stearns (2), Foster. Three-base hits—Manning, Foster, Hoover. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Kennedy, Foster, Smith. Double plays—Pickett (unassisted), Pickett and Stearns (2). Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Johnson, 3. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Johnson, 1. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; Gunson, 2. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 1; Darnbrough, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—Knight. Batteries—Kennedy and Wilson; Darnbrough, Johnson, and Gunson.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—The Milwaukee-Sioux City series ended today with nine more ciphers for the visitors. Hard hitting, a good man in the box, and perfect work in the field did the business. The score:

Sioux City . . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 *—4
Milwaukee . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Souix City, 3. Two-base hits—Earle, Meakin. Three-base hits—Strauss, Swartwood, Scheibeck. Stolen bases—Sioux City, 2; Milwaukee, 1. Double plays—Van Dyke, Earle, Nicholson, Morrissey. First base on balls—Milwaukee, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—By Meakin, 4; by Smith, 1. Passed balls—Earle, 1; Grim, 1. Time—1:25. Umpire—Gaffney.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Rockford, 19; Cedar Rapids, 10—Davenport, 4; Ottumwa, 3.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—Allen was wild today and Rockford won. The score:

Rockford . . . . . 3 0 4 4 0 1 7 0 0—19
Cedar Rapids . . . . . 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 2—10

Batteries—Kline, Summer and Pike, Allen and Williams. Base hits—Rockford, 13; Cedar Rapids, 12. Two-base hits—Gleason, Pike, Underwood, Mair, Allen. Passed balls—Williams, 2. Wild pitches—Allen, 1; Summer, 1. Time of game—2:30.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 19.—[Special.]—The first Sunday championship game here of the season was played today. As it was the last appearance of Nicol in the box before joining the Chicagos the grounds were crowded. The score:

Davenport . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4
Ottumwa . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3

Batteries—Nicol and Sage, Baker and Zeis. Errors—Davenport, 3; Ottumwa, 4. Earned runs—Davenport, 2; Ottumwa, 1. Base hits—Davenport, 6; Ottumwa, 5. Time—1:50.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Grand Rapids, 10; Fort Wayne, 4—Evansville, 2; Terre Haute, 1.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—The score:

Grand Rapids . . . . . 2 0 2 4 0 0 0 2 *—10
Fort Wayne . . . . . 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Batteries—Breitenstein and Hoffard; Boone and Briggs. Earned runs—Grand Rapids, 3; Fort Wayne, 1. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 15; Fort Wayne, 10. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Fort Wayne, 8. Two-base hits—Sowders, Hecker. Three base hits—Bruton, Peltz. Passed ball—Briggs. Wild pitches—Boone, 3. Umpire—Cline. Time of game—2:15.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—It was a close and exciting game and was won by Somers and Wentz, who made home run hits in the fourth inning. The Peoria battery and the others from that club wore Terre Haute uniforms for the first time today and did well. The score:

Terre Haute . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Evansville . . . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—2

Batteries—Stephens and Terrien, Retger and Schellhasse. Errors—Terre Haute, 3; Evansville, 2. Earned runs—Evansville, 2. Base hits—Terre Haute, 3; Evansville, 4. Home runs—Evansville, 2.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Marinette, 3; Green Bay, 1—Oshkosh, 2; Fond du Lac, 1.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The score:

Green Bay . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Marinette . . . . . 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Green Bay, Friend and Boreland; Marinette, Goyle and Martin. Earned run—Green Bay. Base hits—Green Bay, 7; Marinette, 3. Two-base hits—Green Bay, Friend; Marinette, Fitch (2). Errors—Green Bay, 3; Marinette, 4. Struck out—By Friend, 7; by Goyle, 8. Umpire—Clark. Time of game—1:45.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—Oshkosh took the third game of the series with Fond du Lac today. The latter club played in hard luck. Donnelly's work in the box was perfect. Score:

Fond du Lac . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Oshkosh . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Batteries—Fond du Lac, Donnelly and Feeney; Oshkosh, Wilder and Sweeney. Errors—Oshkosh, 4. Base hits—Fond du Lac, 5; Oshkosh, 6. Two-base hit—Truby. Three-base hit—Mackey. Passed ball—Feeney. Wild pitch—Wilder. Time—1:45.

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS.

What the Local Players Have Done in Games Thus Far.

Below will be found the batting and fielding records of the Chicago club players in all championship games to date. Anson has again worked to the front in batting, and he and Ryan are the only ones who have averages of over .300. In fielding the old man also leads. The figures are:

BATTING.

Players.	Games.	Times at bat.	Base hits.	Batting average.
Anson	72	287	88	.306
Ryan	70	295	89	.301
Burns	9	41	12	.292
Wilmot	67	273	72	.263
Gumbert	12	42	11	.261
Dahlen	71	298	78	.261
Cooney	68	266	68	.255
Carroll	72	293	73	.249
Pfeffer	72	258	60	.232
Luby	21	63	14	.222
Kittridge	50	191	37	.193
Hutchison	37	129	24	.186
Stein	11	43	8	.181
Bowman	11	35	3	.085

FIELDING.

Players.	Games.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Anson	72	756	35	13	.983
Luby	21	7	27	1	.971
Kittridge	50	255	59	16	.951
Wilmot	67	117	8	9	.932
Pfeffer	72	213	243	35	.928
Bowman	11	30	9	3	.928
Stein	11	9	28	3	.925
Ryan	70	151	11	13	.925
Hutchison	37	12	49	5	.924
Carroll	72	100	9	10	.916
Cooney	68	88	243	33	.909
Dahlen	71	105	172	30	.902
Gumbert	12	8	18	5	.838
Burns	9	18	19	6	.813

Won by the Racines.

RACINE, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The Racines defeated the H. E. Fox team of Chicago in an eleven-inning game by a score of 6 to 3 this afternoon. Rosenthal and Herman were the battery for the locals and Cole and Duffsy were in the points for the visitors. With two men on bases Ailes' home-run drive won the game.

Baseball Notes.

Elmer Foster continues to do phenomenal work for Kansas City.

The Minneapolis people regard the sale of Shugart as a mistake.

Red Ehret has twice been knocked out of the box in the Western Association.

Comiskey, the St. Louis Captain, is going to take a trip to Europe at the end of the season.

What has become of the scheme to organize a football league out of the baseball players?

McMahon of Baltimore has pitched and won more games than any twirler in the association.

Even the association cities have, it is said, sickened of the Baltimores' boisterous coaching. It must be pretty bad.

Fred Dunlap is out in a letter to the Philadelphia club giving the Washington club a severe roasting for its treatment of him.

Billy O'Brien, released by Denver, has been laid up for a month with an injured knee. It is one way to make indifferent players by releasing men when they are injured in the service of their clubs.

Subscriber—When two games are played in an afternoon there is no official declaration as to which is the regular and which the postponed game.

WILL DELAY WORK ON THE CRUISER.

Burning of Steel Works Which Furnished Armor for a Government Vessel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the plate mill of the Springfield Iron company. The mill is a large frame structure. The flames spread rapidly, the accumulation of dry coal dust on the woodwork proving almost as inflammable as gunpowder and notwithstanding the excellent fire service at the mills, the flames gained such headway that it was found impossible to save the building. It so happened that the fire broke out in the part of the mill where the main water supply was located and the heat soon burst the pipe, causing much delay in procuring water.

The building was entirely destroyed and the lighter portion of the machinery ruined. The heavier machinery was not so seriously damaged, but, until it has been more carefully examined, the exact extent of the loss cannot be determined. The building cost $18,000, and the officers of the company estimate the loss upon the mill and machinery to be from $25,000 to $30,000, upon which there was insurance to the amount of $12,000. The destruction of the plate mill will not interfere with the business or work of the Springfield Iron company, as this part of the plant was leased to the Carbon Iron company of Pittsburg and was operated by the latter.

This concern has the contract to furnish steel plates for the armored cruiser No. 6, now under construction at the navy yard at San Francisco. The plates were shipped from here to San Francisco, and were being used as fast as they could be turned out, and this fire will therefore delay work on the new cruiser until arrangements are made to continue the manufacture of the steel plates. The resident representative of the Carbon Iron company has not yet been informed what arrangements his company will make for continuing this work. Between 100 and 150 men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—About 11 o'clock last night the Village of Sawyerville, Osceola County, Mich., consisting of thirty houses, one general store, and large band and circular sawmill, shingle mill and lumber yard covering over two acres of pine lumber, was destroyed by fire. The entire property is owned by the Cutler & Savidge Lumber company of Spring Lake, Mich., and is situated three miles east of Leroy, Mich. The entire population of Leroy went to the burning village, but were unable to cope with the flames. The telephone wires ran through the lumber-yard and are destroyed, cutting off communication entirely. The loss is between $250,000 and $300,000, partially covered by insurance. The mill employed fifty men, who are rendered homeless and lose in some cases their entire household effects.

NEENAH, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—A dispatch received here today gives further details of the forest fires in the north. At Eagle River it is said there is danger from the fire, and the mill belonging to Henry Sherry of this city is threatened. At Antigo and other points the fires are abating.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., July 19.—[Special.]—Frank Knoblock, a woodchopper, who came to town Saturday morning, was burned to death in a fire early this morning at the Chicago House, a frame one-story hotel. He was 28 years old, a Bohemian, and hailed from near La Crosse, Wis., where his parents live on a farm. He has been in the State only a short time. Another man named S. C. Smith was also severely burned before he escaped from the burning building. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

FIRST UNION OFFICER SHOT IN THE WAR.

The Late Gen. B. F. Kelly's Own Version of the Occurrence.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—A dispatch from Ellicott City, Md., purports to give the first authentic account of how Gen. B. F. Kelly, who died Thursday and will be buried in Washington tomorrow, was wounded in the first battle of the war at Philippi. The account is wrong in several important particulars. In 1883 a discussion arose among war historians growing out of a statement that Gen. Kelly was shot by his own men. At that time the General himself wrote a letter to George A. Dunnington, a newspaper friend in this city, in which he gave his own version of how he received the wound. The matter is important, as it is an account of the shedding of the first blood of any Union officer in the War of the Rebellion. Gen. Kelly said in the letter referred to:

> In reply to your question as to how I was wounded I will state that we attacked the enemy in their camp at 4 p. m., June 3, 1861, and drove them through the town. At the south end of the village I observed their wagon train moving out on the Beverly road, protected by a strong guard. Having no cavalry with me, I ordered the First Virginia Regiment to charge at double quick and capture the train, which they did, taking both the guard and the train. In leading the charge I was shot in the right breast, the ball passing through the body and lodging in my back under the lower part of the right shoulder blade, where it remained four months. It was then extracted by Dr. Frizzle of Wheeling and found to be a four-ounce ball, which had evidently been fired from an old flintlock musket, with which most of the rebels were armed. We captured quite a number of these old muskets.
>
> A rebel quartermaster not in uniform, by the name of Simmes, had halted and was in a vacant lot immediately opposite where I fell. Some one exclaimed that I had been shot by this man; that he saw the smoke of his pistol. Instantly a rush was made for him by some of my men. He would have been killed on the spot if I had not ordered the men to spare him. Gen. Lander arrived at this moment, drew his revolver, and ordered the prisoner spared. The extraction of the old musket ball clearly showed that I was not wounded by a pistol shot by Simmes, and that I was right in ordering the men to spare his life. Simmes was held a prisoner of war until I recovered and returned to my command, when I paroled him and sent him through the lines. His home was in Richmond.

BAD CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Steamer in Danger of Going to Pieces—Marine News.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—The tug Smith came down from the wreck of the Empire State this afternoon. Its Captain reported the stranded ship in bad shape with six feet of water in its hold. The wrecker Favorite, with the best wrecking appliances on the lakes, reached the Empire State at noon today. When the Smith left there was no wind and little sea. A heavy northwest gale has prevailed all day. Twenty-four passengers were taken off the Empire State and brought to this port on the India this morning. Incoming steamers report the boat in an exposed condition, and it is feared it will be a total wreck should the heavy winds continue.

Vessel Movements.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Baldwin, W. L. Peck, Dashing Wave, India, Page, Richard Mott. The Fayette is lying here windbound. West wind; gale.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Mariska, schooners King, L. A. Burton, J. Thompson. Sailed—Schooners L. Doak, D. S. Austin, Melvina, steamers Maryland, Massachusetts.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—Up—Last night—Thomas Adams, Favorite, 9:20; Hebard, Aloah, Wilson, Brink, 10:30; Oakes, Parker, 6:40 a. m.; Brazil, Republic, 8:10; America, Duncan, Potts, 9:30; Fayette Brown, Castalia, 10:40; Badger State, Merrick, Ellsworth, Monarch, 12:30 p. m.; Grover, Quayle, 1:30; Griffin, Alberta, 2:40; Pringle, Ben Harrison, Sweetheart, Sunshine, 4:30; Hoyte, Sauber, 6; City of Glasgow, Celtic, 7; Tampa, 8:30. Down, last night—Presley, 11:30; Matoa, Gould, Wawatam, 6 a. m.; Majestic, India, 7:30; Corsica, 8:30; Hesper, 10; Hackett, Brown, 11:20; Schuck, 12:50 p. m.; Norwalk, Palmer, 2:10; Western Reserve, Marquette, 3:20; Morley Ewen, Carpenter, 5:20; Masaba, 5:30; Bradley, Woolson, Brightie, Goshawk, 7:20; Keystone, Masten, 7:40; Superior, Sandusky, Osceola, 8:20; Alcona, Alta, 9; Northwind, 9:30.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—Down—Boyton, 1:20; Swallow, Monterey and barges, 3; C. S. Parnell, 3:15; R. A. Packer, 3:25; Hecla, 3:45; Nelson, 700 and barges, 4:15; Wales and barges, 4:15; W. H. Cratwick, 4:30; Syracuse, 4:40; Argonaut, 5; Farwell and Rutter, 5:10; E. C. Pope, 5:30; J. S. Ruby, 6:30; Blanchard, 9; Gladstone, 9:30; Bulgaria, Northwest, 9:40; J. H. Devereux, 10; Guito, 10:10; Geo. F. Williams, 10:20; Oswego, Owasco, 1:20; Flora, Seneca, 2; Queen of the West, 4; Roumania, 4:20; W. H. Gilcher, 4:20; Outhwaite, Genoa, 4:35; Garden City and barges, 5; Alpena, William Shupe and barges, Lehigh, 5:30; Athabasca, 5:40; J. V. Moran, 6:30; R. C. Brittain and barges, 7:20; Ogemaw and consorts, 7:30; Miami and consorts, 7:40; Champion, H. A. Kent, H. Richards, 8:30; Topeka, 9:30. Up—Sovereign and Sligo, 10:20; Toledo, 10:30; Rosedale, 10:45; New Orleans, 11; Robert Mills, 12; Commodore, 12:30; Viking and Michigan, 1:10; Leland barges, 2:30; Parks Foster, 5; City of Mackinac, 7; Nyack, 7:20; Chenango and consorts, 7:30; Cumberland, Saveland, and Three Brothers, 8; Toltec and consort, Samuel F. Hodge, 8:20; Veronica, Saginaw Valley, 8:30; Vienna, Joseph Page, 8:50; Continental and consort, 10:15; La Salle, 10:40; Scott and Reid, 11; Marina, 11:20; Brockway, Comstock, Burnsides, Magruder, Arctic, 1; F. H. Prince, 1:10; Burlington, F. L. Vance, 1:20; Alma Munroe, Norman, 1:25; George T. Hope and Porter, 1:30; Abercorn and barges, 2:15; Africa and consort, 4; Mecosta, 4:30; Nyanza, 4:45; Torrent, 5; E. P. Weed, John E. Hall, 5:20; Chauncey Hulburt, 5:40; Hall, 5:50; W. H. Stevens, 6:20; James A. Walker, Minedosa, Kildonan, 8:30; Whittaker, Watson, Unadilla, 8:20; R. L. Fryer, 8:45; Frontenac, 9:30; Neshoto, 10.

Arrived—George Sturgis.

Departed—Quimby.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Propellers Boyce, Bay City; H. B. Perene, Empire; Pewaukee, Gladstone, Wilds, Neff, Muskegon; Carter, Green, Ludington; Stinson, Bayfield; White & Friant, Washburne; Soper, Menominee; Ida E., Manistee; Huron City, Oscoda; schooners Grant, Boyce, Bay City; E. B. Maxwell, Manistique; Carney, Empire State, Grandy, Marinette; M. Mueller, Beaver Isle; Rosa Belle, Ford River; Menominee, Howard, Menominee; G. A. Marsh, Sand Bay; Rainbow, Snow Island; H. Dall, Horn's Pier; City of Grand Rapids, Torch Lake; Naughtin, Mackinac; Kelderhouse, St. Martin's Bay; Sherwood, Neil, Washburne; L. Pratt, Pine Lake; Flying Cloud, Rodgers City; Phillips, Elk Rapids. Sundries—Props. Wyoming, Rochester, Albany, Jewett, Buffalo; Puritan, City of Chicago, St. Joe; Virginia, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee; City of Racine, Muskegon; Haskell, Ogdensburg; Philadelphia, Erie. Coal—Props. Eugee, Helena, Rhodes, Buffalo; Pickands, Erie.

Cleared light—Propellers E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; John Pauly, Whitehall; Pewaukee, Green Bay; schooners Mike Corry, Menominee; Darley Filer, L. Stephenson, Marinette; C. C. Trowbridge, Traverse Bay; Granger, West Neebish. Sundries—Propellers Soo City, Mackinac; Peerless, Duluth; City of Chicago, Puritan, St. Joe; City of Racine, St. Joe. Grain—Propellers Wissahickon, Erie; Sachem, Buffalo; Owego, Buffalo; schooners Miner, Port Huron; Homer, Buffalo.

HE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

ST. PAUL'S MAYOR WILL NOT STOP THE BIG FIGHT.

He Thinks It Will Help the City—A Call for an Indignation Meeting of Citizens—Fitzsimmons in Excellent Condition and Confident He Will Come Out Victorious—He Has an Idea the Battle May Be Over in One Round—Sporting News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—[Special.]—The fight between the clergy and city officials bids fair to last as many rounds as the Hall-Fitzsimmons contest. At the morning service at the cathedral it was announced that indignant citizens would hold a mass-meeting Monday evening to protest against "the brutal exhibition proposed to be held at the West Seventh Street Pavilion Wednesday evening." It was stated that Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Gilbert, and a dozen other prominent residents would address the people. The last appeal to Mayor Smith to stop the fight is made by Daniel R. Noyes, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Mayor listened to Mr. Noyes courteously, but declined to interfere. He said the mill would be conducted within the law just as 100 other contests had been carried on in the city.

"And it is no more," continued the Executive, "than has been done repeatedly at the armory between members of the State militia. In fact, if I am not mistaken, there have been several sparring matches to a finish in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. I think I am not mistaken about this. My information comes from what I believe to be a reliable source. So far as I am aware no minister or religious person or organization has said or done anything by way of protesting against these mills at the Olympic or the amateur bouts at the armory or gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., although blood has been drawn on the majority of these occasions, including those at the gymnasium. If we don't want to see weeds growing in our principal streets we must keep abreast with the times. These great physical contests attract world-wide attention, and thus serve as a great advertising medium for the city. More than that they bring vast quantities of ready money into the place."

Gov. Merriam has also been constantly besieged, but insists he has no authority to act.

Relative to Bishop Gilbert, the President of the Minnesota Athletic club says:

"The Bishop's protest is largely based upon a mistaken idea; in fact, several mistaken ideas. The good Bishop is obviously misinformed as to the character of the coming event. It is not to be, as he seems to suppose, a 'prize fight' in the ordinary sense of the term—that is, an affair of bare knuckles, blood, brutality, and disorder—but a contest in which padded gloves are to be worn and physical injury and suffering are reduced to a minimum. Neither of the contestants will suffer as much pain or inconvenience as a barefoot boy suffers when he stubs his toe. A glove contest between two such experts becomes a test of skill and endurance, far from the mere 'slugging' exhibitions which the Bishop evidently has in mind, and scores of which have heretofore disgraced St. Paul many times as much as the affair of next Wednesday night will or can do."

Fitzsimmons practically completed his training today. At the gymnasium Barney Smith took out his watch and called time, whereupon Fitz began punching the bag in earnest, hitting easily at first and finishing the last half minute of the round with a rush. Fitz punched the bag four three-minute rounds, never missing his aim once, and part of the time he was striking two and a half blows to the second. After his violent exercise Fitzsimmons said:

"Today I ran around the lake twice, or thirty-five miles. I weigh 150 pounds, and on the night of the fight I intend to weigh 154. I am in perfect condition and, unless some unforeseen accident or sickness occurs, I shall be all right Wednesday. I shall claim the forfeit if Hall weighs over 156 pounds. I shall fight to win from start to finish, and if I can do it the fight will be over in one round, but that is not probable, as Hall is a clever pug. He will endeavor to win, but I have $6,000 worth of confidence that he won't. Well, in four days it won't be necessary to back myself as I shall either remain as I am or be a back number."

The promoters of tomorrow night's mass-meeting this evening discovered a law which applies to the Fitzsimmons-Hall mill and print it in the call for the meeting. It is Chapter 12, Sec. 1, of the Laws of 1889, and reads:

> Any person who within this State engages in, instigates, aids, or encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight, with or without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight, commonly called a ring or prize fight, or a contention, commonly called a sparring match, in which the combatants are provided with gloves, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance to a challenge for such a contention, prize fight, sparring match, with or without gloves, or causes or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person or persons in training, or preparing for such contention, prize-fight, or sparring match, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

The promoters of the mass-meeting say if their prayers go unheeded they will cause the arrest of Fitzsimmons and Hall, the officers of the Minnesota Athletic club, the Mayor, and the sporting editors of the various newspapers.

Fatal Result of a Prize Fight.

RHINELANDER, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—Sheriff Foley of Iron County, Mich., left last night with William Daniels, George Daley, and Frank Broulette for Crystal Falls, Mich. The men are taken back to Michigan to answer to the charge of killing Jim McCormick, the prize-fighter, who is well known throughout the Northwest. The agreement between the two was to divide the money equally, which McCormick refused to do. After going to his home, however, Daniels followed and forced him to divide. Broulette and Daley were Daniel's seconds. They also went to McCormick's room and took a hand in whipping him. He died from the punishment.

Good Work at the Trap.

VIRGINIA, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—At a tournament recently held in this county George Rexroat of this city broke the record as a trap shooter in this section. He killed 105 Peoria blackbirds and twenty-five live pigeons in succession and the following day killed 112 Peoria blackbirds out of 114.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle Shandon Bells Perfume.

THEY MEET IN PEACE.

THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICERS WITHOUT A FIGHT.

James Skallerup of the Cigarmakers' Union Chosen President—Resolutions Passed Censuring Those Who Are Trying to Evade the Provisions of the Weekly Pay Bill—Striking Architectural Ironworkers Hold a Mass-Meeting—Miscellaneous Labor News.

After the usual routine business of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday it was moved that the body proceed to the election of officers. Messrs. Mitchell, Hauch, and Linehan were appointed tellers and William Eisel was given the baton of the Sergeant-at-Arms. James Skallerup of the Cigarmakers' Union and Michael Hardy of the Bricklayers' Union were put in nomination. James Skallerup was elected—83 to 42—and his election was made unanimous.

T. J. Mulqueen of the Gasfitters' Union was elected Vice-President by acclamation. Messrs. Grusfeld, Kalph, Mitchell, Linehan, and McCormac were nominated for Recording Secretary.

Mark M. J. Mitchell of the Typographical Union was elected by 67 votes, Linehan received 28 votes, Ralph 9, McCormac 6, and Gransfield 9.

Miss M. E. Kenny declined to be reëlected Financial Secretary by acclamation. H. McCormac and James Burns stood for election. Mr. Burns of Carpenters' Union No. 1 received 55 votes and was elected.

William Ray of the Bricklayers' Union was elected Treasurer by acclamation. C. D. Wheeler of the Tin and Sheetiron Workers' Union was elected Sergeant-at-arms by a unanimous ballot.

Messrs. Wolfsen, Kidd, Enright, Mitchell, Crear, and Meagher were nominated for trustees. The three successful men were: Enright of the Typographical Union, Mitchell of the Horseshoers' Union, and Kidd of Typographical Union, and they will constitute the board of trustees for a year.

The next business was the reading of the resignation of Thomas J. Morgan as member of the Entertainment committee. The resignation was laid on the table, but Mr. Morgan positively declined to serve, stating that he did not desire to be an obstacle in the way of a successful labor picnic. J. J. Linehan of the Carpenters' Union made a fiery speech, arraigning Morgan for showing the white feather, and the assembly declined to take the resignation from the table.

John C. Harding presented, with the approval of the Committee on Resolutions, a preamble and resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Illinois at its recent session enacted a law known as the Weekly Pay bill; and

WHEREAS, A number of corporations of Chicago which are the creatures of the law have announced their intention of disregarding such law; and

WHEREAS, The heads of the departments of the government of the City of Chicago have ignored said law; therefore

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago deprecate and denounce these open and willful violations of the law by the creatures of the law and by men who are elected and appointed for the express purpose of enforcing the law; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of the administration of the City of Chicago that as an earnest of their intention to enforce the law regardless of its consequences, and as an example to all citizens, that it shall immediately make preparations to carry out in its letter and spirit the weekly payment law.

Mr. Morgan amended the resolution by suggesting the appointment of a committee of three to prosecute a movement for the sustainment of the law. As amended the resolution was adopted.

F. C. Lewis presented a preamble and the following resolution: "That our Secretary be instructed to communicate by circular with all bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor requesting them in sending their delegates to the next convention of the federation at Birmingham, Ala., to refrain from pledging their votes to any one man."

Mr. Morgan rose in support of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he animadverted severely upon the long-continued official supremacy of President Gompers, and said that a period of exercise at the bench of his craft would put Mr. Gompers in closer touch with the laboring-man. The resolution passed after being amended to give the separate bodies a chance to consider the resolution. The assembly then went into an aimless and fruitless wrangle over the Labor day line of march, and finally, at 8 o'clock, with only a handful of members still in the hall, tried to oust Mr. Davis from the Entertainment committee. Action was deferred, and an adjournment was taken for two weeks.

There was no reference whatever to the fights at the preceding meeting.

IRONWORKERS STILL HOPEFUL.

The Speeches at a Mass-Meeting Held by the Strikers Yesterday.

The striking architecural ironworkers held an enthusiastic mass-meeting in the hall at West Lake and Desplaines streets yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to encourage the strikers and report progress. Many of the men came expecting to hear a report of funds subscribed by the "outside" ironworkers, that division of the union still at work, but no report could be rendered.

The men seem to be enjoying the strike and look upon it as a summer vacation.

The Executive committee held a secret session before the meeting, and it is understood that large sums of money were reported as donated by other trades unions. The meeting was called to order by President F. C. Dorn. Mr. Simpson, Chairman of the Executive committee, made a speech in the course of which he said: "We have abundant funds to carry us through at least five weeks. The union was never more prosperous. We can get our demand of eight hours without much further trouble. There are only twelve non-unionists at work on buildings. The capitalists' combine is clearly put to its wits' ends from the fact that last week they arrested nine of our men and were compelled to admit that they had no case against them. Such bulldozing tactics show that the employers are worried. We are peaceable and good-natured. We have no objection to the Winslow brothers working in their own factories. They want us to come back as individuals, but we cannot do that with safety, as has been proved often. Every union in the city says we are doing nobly, and we may hope to be soon on a footing with the bricklayers."

President F. C. Dorn spoke to the effect that the financial backing was sound. The union could pay as good wages as Winslow Bros. He urged the men to do plenty of "picket duty" in persuading non-unionists not to work and not to be intimidated by the police. The men who had been arrested at the instigation of Winslow Bros. last week had been released with no case against them.

The men seem confident of the successful outcome of the strike. So far as possible the union has found places where the men can find work temporarily. Those who have large families are being helped. It is claimed that all the big concerns are still tied up and must give in.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is making rapid strides in organization. The officers have started over twenty new lodges in the last sixty days and have several applications waiting for organizers to come. Their qualification for membership reads that any male white person from 18 to 60 years of age, of good moral character, steady habits, and who has been actively employed as carman for one year and is employed as same at the time he seeks to join, shall be eligible to membership. This organization includes inspectors, repairers, and oilers, and is strictly a railroad organization of carmen. There are upwards of 50,000 men at this branch of railway work throughout the country, and the prospects are that most of them will be represented in the brotherhood within the next year.

Revenge for Russian Jews.

The logical consequence of the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow is beginning to be felt already. Of late years the trade in textile manufactures—cottons, shirtings, lace, etc.—has been in the hands of the Jews, who have acted practically as the agents of the manufacturers in distributing the goods throughout the country. The law of 1835, which is still in force, permitted Jewish merchants to visit the capitals and other towns twice in the year, provided that the two visits did not exceed six months in all. Until recently this law was interpreted liberally, and the Jewish merchant was allowed to pay as many visits as he pleased, so long as he was not in town for more than six months out of each twelve. Now, however, the authorities are restricting the Jews to the two visits, originally permitted, and as it is simply impossible to conduct business nowadays upon such terms the persecuted merchants naturally have looked for another market and have found it in Poland. Thus it happens that the Moscow manufacturers, who only last year secured what is practically a duty on imports from one town to another within the empire by the increase of freight rates on manufactured goods from Poland, now find their business at one of the best seasons of the year, before the Nijni Fair, suddenly dropping off as much as 25 to 30 per cent. They are now wondering how they can get rid of the ukase which they were at so much pains to procure. To these Jews this morsel of revenge must be sweet indeed.

Doing the Alps.

Some noteworthy efforts to improve the facilities for seeing the Alps at comparatively small expense have recently been made. Among them are the new associations originating in Germany for facilitating the tourist traffic. If they prove to be what they pretend to be the traveling public will regard them as a blessing. One of their objects is apparently to protect the tourist from the increasing greed of the Swiss hotelkeeper, though this is only tacitly understood. The managers of the enterprise pledge themselves to "make themselves useful and agreeable to foreigners and tourists by lodging them, facilitating their settling down in a place, and giving all information necessary and useful." The officers of one association have established branches in nearly every large Swiss town, where they supply all the newspapers, furnish lists of strangers, guides, and time-tables, and also tell the visitor where cheap accommodations can be secured.

In England, outside the regular tourist agencies, various bodies, like the Young Men's Christian Association and others, have conducted for two or three years very successful excursion parties, traveling second-class, and doing the Alps in two or three weeks for the round trip at a really small charge. Other societies, like the Manchester Geographical Society, have arranged with these new tourist enterprises to permit their members to share in the benefits at the same economical rates. In this way the trip to the Alps has been made much less expensive, and a great many middle-class Englishmen, clerks, and others use these opportunities to secure a delightful outing at a price they can afford to pay.—*New York Sun.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE NIGHT OF JULY 5, A SMALL DIAMOND horseshoe: a reward of $75 will be paid for the return of the same to Tribune Counting-Room.

LOST—ABOUT $150 IN BILLS BETWEEN DEARBORN-st. and Garfield Park; liberal reward for return of same to E. F. MALONE, 241 E. Illinois-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C: YOUR LETTER RECEIVED TOO late to be there; write to me at T. L. M.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH thorough business education wants office work; experienced in coal and building material. Address C 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 BOOKKEEPER; large experience; highest city references. Address C 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; reliable. References. Address E. M., No. 45 Porter-st., Detroit, Mich.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CARPENTERS READY for work day or night or Sunday; reasonable. I have on hand the best garbage boxes in the city. 61 East Kinzie-st., shop.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED MAN (Swede) as coachman, etc. City references. C. CARLSON, 67 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GARDENER, GERman (Bavarian); married; good florist, understands and take full charge of greenhouses; rose grower; understands the laying out of lawns on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; willing, obliging, temperate; 20 years' practical experience; good references. Address, GARDENER, Harford Furnace, Harford Co., Md., P.-O. Box 27.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD; CLUB, hotel, or restaurant; many years' experience; references. Address C 123, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN to do light housework; no washing; or a place to take care of young baby and help with second work. Call at 37 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl in private family; first-class reference. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, GOOD INSIDE man; references. 91-93 E. 16th-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN DRUG CLERK; middle-aged preferred. B K 90, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY POSTED BOOT and shoe salesmen for C., B. and Q. and I. C. in Illinois and C. and N. W., Q., and Rock Island in Iowa; state experience. Address B 17, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RESPONSIBLE salesman to handle the American Cash Register in this city; money in it to right party. Address A 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND window trimmer for tailoring department. FRED GRIESHEIMER, s. e. cor. Clark and Lake-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS CORNICEWORKers and tinners; a permanent place for good men. MESKER & BROS., No. 421 S. 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS MAKE $25 PER DAY SELLing portfolio of life. A work wanted in every home. Exquisitely illustrated; contains warnings to boys and girls; aids parents in training children. Full page plates showing effects of alcohol and cigarette smoking, etc. Address O. W. CLOSE, 315 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF PAYing business. H. L. BROODBRIDGE. 73 McVicker Bldg.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN THAT can furnish good city references and that is thoroughly acquainted in the city, to drive wagon and solicit orders. Steady employment and good wages to the right party. Address W 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND COMPETENT MEN assisted daily into mercantile and other positions. Chicago Employment Bureau, R. 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PAPER RULER TO go to Appleton, Wis. Call on Chicago Paper Co., 120 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARTENDER AT s. e. corner Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS OPTICIANS; GOOD salary to proper person. Apply care L. FRANKLIN, 130 La Salle.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY WRITING GOOD HAND; MUST be quick and accurate at figures and have experience in office work. Apply at Columbian Steam Ldy. Co., 2624 Shields-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter; must write a good long hand, be able to assist on books, and be quick and accurate in figures; must also have good references. Address A 134, Tribune office.

General Housework.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, wages $4.50; gas range, small family; girl's room second floor overlooking street. 4465 Ellis-av., two blocks from cable.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL. CALL AT once. 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family. Call at 654 W. Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—270 5TH-AV., GIRLS TO STITCH corsets on steam power. GAGE-DOWNS CO.

WANTED—COMPANION FOR INVALID LADY; must be of cheerful disposition and a good seamstress. Address C 162, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE CHICAGO THERMOMETER AND NOVELTY Mfg. Co., 41 S. Canal., desires to engage some active agents for cities North, South, and West; sample free to parties with reference.

WANTED—FIELD MANAGERS AND AGENTS for the "Central Building & Loan Association of Chattanooga, Tenn.," the popular and most progressive association of the South. Choice Eastern and Southern territory. Call on me between 3 and 4 p. m. today at Sherman House. E. H. NEAL, Gen. Mgr. Address, parent office, Central Building & Loan Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED—INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE AGENTS of ability please call on or address H. N. HUBBARD, 415 Dearborn-st., Room 46, Chicago, Ill.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND VAULT DOOR, with inside and outside door; state price, size, make, and condition of same. 54 Franklin-st. The Knapp Electrical Works.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P. stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and South port-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,381.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES, BUGS, AND MOTHS. CALL ON COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st. Same place for eighteen years.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. BELL, 34 NORTH CLARK-ST. TELL your entire life.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Grand free excursion Saturday, July 18, at 2:05 p. m., from Polk-st. depot, to

GOLDSMITH BROS.' 59TH-ST. ADDITION.

$2 PER WEEK. $2 PER WEEK.
$2 PER WEEK. $2 PER WEEK.

Will buy you a lot in the limits of Chicago, with every convenience.

SHADE TREES AND SIDEWALKS.

PRICE $350 EACH.

Good investment. Good place for a home.

This offer is only for a short time.

COME EARLY AND GET CHOICE OF LOCATION.

Free transportation. Regular fare only 6 cents.

SEND FOR PLATS.

J. R. LYMAN, Agent,
Room 16, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 5405 WABASH-AV., one of the best built modern new houses of ten rooms on two floors, with cellar and good attic, pressed-brick all around, slate roof, woodwork all finished in red oak, fine wood mantels; lot 35x161 ft.; price $8,500; the house alone could not be built for less than the price asked. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent. Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50 x118 ft. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—FOR BARGAINS IN BERWYN LOTS, acres in Cicero, and fine South Side property see or address the owners, FITZGERALD, PRICE & MILLAR, Room 38, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3638 AND 3640 LAKE-AV.—

Fine modern houses, 11 rooms, vestibules finished in mosaic and marble; bath-rooms in marble; a plumbing and fixtures of best quality.

Mantels designed and made by A. H. Andrews & Co. for these houses. Sideboards and fireproof safes. Screens for doors and windows. Edison system of electric-light wiring and combined fixtures.

Apply to OWNER, 3642 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—

LAKE-AV.,
N. W. cor. 37th-st.,

Fine modern house, 14 rooms; full view of the lake; near steam and cable cars; first-class stable; 10 per cent off this month.

Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL home, Englewood; 7-room house, lot 35x200; worth $5,500; will take $3,250; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 223 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—951 MADISON-ST., LARGE STORE, four flats above; will be sold at a bargain if taken before 1st. Apply to JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., south front, 50x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE 100 OR 150 FT. business corner; ten minutes from State and Madison-st.; North Side, near river, bet. State and Rush-st. bridges; price $600 per foot. Call or address Owner, 923 Chamber of Commerce.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 100X179 FT., WEST front, between 54th and 55th-sts.; $100. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON. Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST., 100x100; boulevard improvements; bargain. HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., N. W. COR. 56TH-st., 100x218 ft. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SITES FOR HOTELS AND APARTment buildings in the most eligible locations near Jackson Park, $45 per foot and upwards. C. E. DORN & CO., 56 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BUSINESS SITES around World's Fair. Call for list. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

NORTH SHORE SNAPS.

We can sell you the cheapest high grade property on the north shore today at Rogers Park, only one block from Sheridan-drive and one block from the depot, WITH MODERN FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN. See us by all means before purchasing on the north shore and SAVE MONEY by so doing. INGALLS & KIMBELL, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE LA GRANGE

27 minutes from Chicago on the C., B. and Q. R. R.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOW BEING PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.

OUR PRICE INCLUDES ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; THE LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE VERY SOON.

TITLE GUARANTEED. CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS

Go out with us any day and look at this property and see with your own eyes what a splendid investment we are offering.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITE OF 3½ acres on Sheridan drive, within 14 miles of Court House; $10,000 buys it this week. THE EXCHANGE, 1308 Sheridan-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT EVANSTON—MODern houses; immediate possession. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THREE-ACRE BLOCK (28 LOTS) AT Wheaton, $900; 48 minutes' ride; 32 trains. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRAL KANSAS, 3,050 ACRES, clear title; some $8,000 improvements; guaranteed lease to net purchaser 6 per cent; no exchange considered. For full particulars address HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEST ACRE BARGAIN IN CHICAGO, 10 acres, close to Brainerd station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Will retail for double the price asked before the year is out. Nothing in the city that shows off to better advantage. Apply to CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY AT Worth. J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES ON W. 12TH-ST., electric R. R. in front of same; can be had now for $2,500 per acre; this is good property to buy; just ripe for subdivision. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—5 TO 15 ACRES ON Stony Island-blvd., cor. of 91st. Call or address OWNER, 923 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED 900-acre farm; Nebraska. Address W 162, Tribune.

FOR SALE—150-ACRE FARM, 2¼ MILES SOUTH of Lombard. Address 22 Artesian-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM OF from 100 to 300 acres of land; said farm must be on Northwestern Railroad and within an hour's ride of Chicago; a good house, barn, and orchard desired; answers must give full description of place, location, and price. Address A 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT WAUKEGAN, ILL., VACANT lots and acres; give price and location. Address N 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—7 FINE ORANGE AND FRUIT ranches near Los Angeles, Cal., clear; also fine house and lot in the City of Los Angeles to trade for Chicago property; send or leave full description of your property or it will receive no attention. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 223 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—LOTS IN MORGAN PARK; timber lands south, orange groves, vessel property. What have you? RICHES & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY, NOTES AT reasonable discount. FOSTER & VERMILYEA, 1103 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., S. E. Corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, amounts to suit, at lowest rates; no delay. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF 69 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3638 AND 3640 LAKE-AV. Fine modern houses, 11 rooms, vestibules finished in mosaic and marble; bath-rooms in marble; all plumbing and fixtures of best quality.

Mantels designed and made by A. H. Andrews & Co. for these houses. Sideboards and fireproof safes. Screens for doors and windows. Edison system of electric-light wiring and combined fixtures.

Apply to OWNER, 3642 Lake-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 97 DE KALB-st.; will put in good order; $35 per month; near Ogden avenue cars. CRAIG BROS., 717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

North Side.

FOR RENT—366 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE FINISHED IN oak, 132 E. 50th-st. Apply on premises.

Lake.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—623 AND 625 66TH-st., near Honore, 8-rooms, all improvements, furnace, laundry; in fine order; $22.50 per month. Keys at 629 66th-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THAT NEW BLOCK, 3816 Stanton-av.; six and seven rooms; modern and low rent. Open all day Sunday. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALCOVE room and other rooms. 3003 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Two extra large finely furnished rooms in private residence on Wabash-av., south of 31st-st.; everything first-class. References required. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SEVEN NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in private house for gentlemen; board if desired. Inquire at French House, Evanston.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 188 Monroe-st.; 20x100. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE BRICK STORE with airy living rooms and barn; only $22. 747 W. Indiana-st. Also pretty plate-front store, 321 Ogden-av., $16. D. W. STORRS, 211 La Salle-st., Room 355.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $8 TO $10 per month. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ON STATE-ST.—TWELVE STORES, thirty flats, and three small hotels. I am completing twelve stone-front buildings on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., in first-class style; parties wishing to rent can make application now; stores will be suitable for most any kind of retail business, and will be completed about Sept. 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE, 148-154 Monroe-st.; vaults, heat, elevators, and power; fine show-room on ground floor; room for one large concern. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Front of lake.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single room with excellent table board.

North Side.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE, ALSO single room; board. References.

Hotels.

PALACE HOTEL—176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; elegant outside rooms 50c up; $2 up weekly.

WAVERLY HOTELS AND TEMPERANCE COFfee Houses, Clark and Lake-sts.; also 261, 262, 264, and 265 Clark-st. Rooms 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places, which we can recommend, by calling. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF INterest in an old established real estate firm. Address T 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY MEMBER OF BOARD Trade, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash on bank security, to take one-half interest in grain receiving commission business; pays from $8,000 to $20,000 per year. Address B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $4,000 TO TAKE half interest in general store in county seat of one of the best counties in Iowa. Address T. BIRKBECK, Allison, Iowa.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,513. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTtle sewing machine retailed at wholesale prices: 2-drawer, $21; 4-drawer, $25; 6-drawer, $27.50. Closing out sale; come at once if you wish a bargain. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., wholesale dealers, 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

MONDAY YOU CAN BUY AT OUR RETAIL sale $50 and $60 machines, 3, 4, and 6 drawers, at $14 to $26; same standard as Singer and Domestic; warranted for 5 years; come and see them; no such chance ever offered before. The Favorite Mfg. Co., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Practice in all courts; confidential cases a specialty; counsel free.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS—Largest stock of pianos in the West. Western house of CHICKERING & SONS AND CHASE BROS.

Intending purchasers of pianos are cordially invited to examine the new scale

BUY OF THE MAKERS

CHASE BROS.' PIANO.
CHASE BROS.' PIANO.
CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

A strictly first-class piano at first hands.

NEW SCALE. NEW CASES.
Patent convex sounding-board.
Double repeating action.

We have an extensive stock of these celebrated pianos in rosewood, mahogany, walnut, cherry, and oak.

QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
TERMS THE EASIEST.

An UNLIMITED GUARANTEE with every Chase Bros.' Piano.

A full line of the famous CHICKERING & SONS, Wissner, and Mathushek & Son always in stock. Cash or monthly payments. Old pianos taken in exchange; new pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased. An immense stock of second-hand pianos at prices from $25 upward.

BUY OF THE MAKERS

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av. FRANK H. KING, Manager.
Andrews Building.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS have been indorsed by many of the world's greatest artists, such as Patti, Tamagno, Albani, Nordica, Lilli Lehman, Alvary, Furschmadi, Perotti, Fischer, Del Puente, and others.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY, having two large factories in Chicago, are enabled to do away with the profits of all middlemen and manufacturers' branch houses, thus affording a great saving to their customers.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS are sold for cash or on convenient terms of payment.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY are sole agents for the celebrated Hallet & Davis and Emerson pianos.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY sell their instruments strictly on the one-price system.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY sell a good piano of Eastern make for $188, with fine silk plush stool and cover.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY have a large stock of second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $25 to $250.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY are located in their new building, 243-253 Wabash-av., one door south of Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—

The summer prices we are now making on second hand pianos seem to fill a long felt want, as the inquiry and the sale during the past two weeks testify. At present we have the following choice assortment which we are offering on the easiest terms.

UPRIGHTS.

1 Knabe, 1 Fischer, 1 Pease, 5 Lyon & Healy, 1 Gilbert, 2 Steinway, 1 Standard, 1 Kellmer, 1 Bush & Gerts, 1 Schaeffer, in mahogany, rosewood and ebonized cases.

SQUARES.

4 Knabe, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Mathushek, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Kurtzman, 3 Steinway, 1 Bauer, 1 Vose & Sons, 1 Gilbert, 1 Higgins, 1 Brainerd, and others.

GRANDS.

1 Fischer, 1 Decker Bros.

Our prices range from $50 up, according to the condition of the instrument.

Our new pianos embrace the famous KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND AND PEASE.

Correspondence invited.
New pianos for rent.
Pianos moved and tuned.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BIG CUT IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The largest and most reliable stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos in the city at half their actual value.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES!

Good squares from $25 to $100. Uprights from $100 to $250. Terms from $10 down, and $5 a month to $15 down and $10 a month, according to the price of the instrument. Call on us before buying if you wish to save money.

Good pianos rented for $3, $4, and $5 a month.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—

9 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	$165
4 Vose & Sons, $175, $190, $200	220
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
1 Chickering & Sons	225
4 Schaaf, $150, $165, $175	225
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	250
7 uprights, each	100
19 squares, all makes, $20 to	125

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER BROS. FINEST GOODS.
ESTEY.
CAMP & CO. PIANOS. LOWEST PRICES.
ARION.
MATHUSHEK. EASIEST TERMS.

BARGAINS—SOMEWHAT USED.
All kinds, all qualities, all sizes, all prices.
EXTRA.

A fine well preserved Steinway & Sons' upright, $300.

TUNING, REPAIRING, MOVING, ETC.

Sole agents for Green's "Acme" piano and furniture polish, the only safe and warranted article. 233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51 and 53 Jackson-st.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $110, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS, sold direct by the manufacturers at LOWEST PRICES. Cash or easy time payments. PIANOS TO RENT. Rent allowed if purchased. B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS. 145-147 Wabash-av. Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

"ALBRECHT" PIANOS, WITH PATENT note indicators, at manufacturer's prices. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO TRY IT. WE USE IT on our new pianos; it's just as safe for you. One trial will convince you that Green's "Acme" piano and furniture polish has no equal. ESTEY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 233 State-st. Canvassers wanted.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY—IN the matter of the Consolidated Ice Machine Company, insolvent.

Pursuant to the order of said court the undersigned, assignee of the estate of said insolvent, offers for sale the following described assets of said insolvent, viz.:

1. Its manufacturing plant in Chicago, including machinery, tools, patterns, and drawings, the total cost of which was about $100,000; also good will of business.

2. Also stock of merchandise remaining on hand and in the factory at Chicago, the total cost of same being, as per inventory, $29,955.66.

3. Also interest of the undersigned, whatever it may be, in $50,000, par value, of the capital stock of said company, which was subscribed for as "Treasury stock," but which has never been issued, and in $50,000, par value, of capital stock subscribed for by W. B. Bushnell, but forfeited for non-payment and never issued.

4. Also the lease of the premises now occupied by said insolvent, expiring May 1, 1893.

Bids will be received for the whole of the above, or any part thereof, at the office of the undersigned, No. 89 East Madison-st., Chicago, until 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, next. Such bids may be made for the purchase of said property as aforesaid, either for cash, or partly for cash and partly upon credit.

5. Bids will also be received as above for the purchase of the said property, together with all other assets of the said insolvent in bulk, including all claims for money due and owing upon promissory notes, contracts, book accounts, and all property of every name and nature belonging to said insolvent.

6. Bids will also be received for leasing the property described in Paragraph 1. The bidders will state the rent offered and the guarantees proposed for preservation and return of property. It is suggested that the time do not extend beyond May 1, 1893, when the lease of the building expires.

The right to reject all bids is reserved and all bids received will be reported to said court for its action thereon. ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Chicago, June 30, 1891. Assignee as aforesaid.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF SIX DEtached wards and a detached kitchen for 300 patients at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee will be received and opened by the Board of Trustees on the 5th day of August, 1891, at the Hospital, at 12 o'clock noon, each proposal to be accompanied with bond in the sum of $1,000 as guarantee for execution of contract.

The plans for above buildings can be seen at the office of Messrs. Willett & Pashley, Architects, Portland Block, Chicago, or at the office of the Business Manager at the Hospital after the 21st day of July, 1891.

A bond satisfactory to the trustees will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful execution of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

E. B. McCAGG,
JOHN L. DONOVAN, } Trustees.
WALTER W. TODD,

Kankakee, July 8, 1891.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Chicago, Ill., July 18th, 1891.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition, until one o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of July, 1891, for all the labor and material that will be required to complete the Agricultural Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with the drawings and specifications which are on file in the office of the Construction Department at Jackson Park.

Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

A deposit of a certified check for $50.00 is required to guarantee the return of all drawings to the Jackson Park office.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction,
1143 "The Rookery,"
Chicago, Ills.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF ALL SECOND-hand wheels at once, high and low; will sell at about ½ price; save money. Spring-back bicycle lamps at $1.50 each. Bicycle suits reduced to $7.50; must run stock out; your chance now. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av. Branch houses: Drexel-blvd. and Oakwood-blvd., 592 W. Madison-st., and 337 and 339 Third-st., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

ELOCUTION AND DELSARTE—SUMMER school daily; special rates; able assistants. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINE JEWELRY SITE—LEASE AND BUSINESS for sale; established 18 years; finest location in a growing city of 265,000 population (which has doubled in growth in last ten years); change in partnership cause of selling; a great bargain for cash. Address JEWELER, Room 17, No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY; on account of removal from city. Address D Z 48, Tribune office.

$2,500—NOT HALF ITS VALUE—A DENVER divorce lawyer, established practice, over $5,000 yearly, over thirty cases always pending and $1,000 fees to be paid in, would sell all, office, furniture, etc., as he must leave for California; great chance for lawyer. Box 2344, Denver, Colo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FAMILY GOING AWAY FROM THE CITY to the seaside will sell at a bargain their handsome bay mare; she is 8 years old, weighs 900 pounds; sound and gentle for any lady to use; also a fine light extension-top surrey or ladies' elegant phaeton and harness; sold separate. Inquire at barn, rear of 2250 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON N. Y.—Modern improvements; beautiful grounds and scenery. Moderate rates. Circular free.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—

CRESSON SPRINGS.

On the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop. Will open June 25. For circulars and information address

WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt.,
Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

SPRING HOUSE, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—"AS perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard." Pioneer hotel on island; every facility for comfort or entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island) belong to this hotel. Descriptive circular free. B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY—Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa. Unexcelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, AURORA, N. Y. A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

ILLINOIS MILITARY ACADEMY, MORGAN Park, Ill.—Thorough preparation for college or business. For catalogue apply to Principals.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON. Both sexes. An endowment takes ladies at $200. Catalogues. W. H. BANNISTER, President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Address WM. VERBECK.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH UNIVERSITY Is the only school recommended as such by R. A. Lamberson, LL. D., President of the Lehigh University (one of the best technical and classical institutions of the country offering free tuition to all), and the Faculty of Lehigh University. For catalogues apply to W. ULRICH, Ph. D., Principal, 26 New-st., Bethlehem, Pa.

THE OSGOODBY SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY, Rochester, N. Y. Thorough instruction by mail, including manual, reader, and speed-book, $10. Books supplied for self-instruction. Engraved synopsis for 2-cent stamp.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.; 27th year begins Sept. 16. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Spree, Tues., July 21, 6 a.m. | Aller, Sat., Aug. 1, 1 p.m.
Fulda, Sat., " 25, 11 a.m. | Lahn, Tues., " 4, 6 a.m.
Werra, Tues., " 28, 1 p.m. | Ems, Sat., " 8, 8 a.m.

Safety, speed comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—PLEASANT DAYLIGHT EXcursions on the "Virginia" to Milwaukee and return; fare for round trip, $3.50; dinner going and berth returning. Excursions to Grand Haven and Muskegon and return; fare for round trip, $5, berth included; on the elegant new steamships "Atlanta" and "City of Racine." Delightful excursions to Green Bay and Manistique and return; 1,000 miles beautiful coast; fare for the round trip, $15, meals and berth included. Pleasant short trips to Sheboygan and return, $6, and to Manitowoc and return, $7; meals and berth included, on the new SS. "Indiana" and str. Chicago.

SAILINGS:

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at *9 a. m. and	*8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at	*9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at	*8 p. m.
For Kewanee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at	8 p. m.
Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids daily	7:30 p. m.
For Traverse City, Petoskey, etc	7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues., Thurs., and Sat	7 p. m.

*Sun. excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Great Lake Route—Sailings from Chicago. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Harbor Springs, Tuesdays, 1 p. m., Fridays, 10 p. m. Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE—Daily, except Sunday, for Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., at 8 p. m., by stmrs Chas. McVea and Pilgrim. Ticket, including berth, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Connects at Saugatuck, with boat for Ottawa Beach and Holland. Stmr Kalamazoo for Ottawa Beach and Holland, Mich., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p. m. Ticket, including berth, $2; round trip, $3. Cheapest route for Grand Rapids, Mich. Dock of Graham and Morton Trans. Co., Foot of Wabash-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—"THE GREAT Lake Michigan Route." 4 SAILINGS PER WEEK. 30 HOURS TO MACKINAC ISLAND via Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Steamers leave Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. For folder or copy of "The Great Lake," giving full information, address S. S. BURKE, agent. Office and docks foot of Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st. Telephone 572.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR. Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island. Chicago and West Michigan and D., L. and N. Rys. All tourist points in Michigan. Leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 5:20 p. m. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. Excursions every day, returning to the city early in the evening, on the elegant steamers City of Chicago and Puritan. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 8:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:35 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:20 pm	* 3:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 1:20 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. §Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:45 am	† 7:30 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 3:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 8:05 am
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:20 pm	* 3:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 7:20 pm	† 10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡10:20 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 2:00 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:25 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am	* 8:20 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am § 3:00 pm § 1:20 pm §10:00 pm * 7:00 am	X10:20pm * 4:00 pm * 9:45 am § 6:25 pm X10:20pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:30 am *11:30 am * 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm	§10:20 am § 1:35 pm * 4:00 pm § 6:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:35 pm § 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm * 4:00 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm *10:00 pm	§11:20 am ‡ 6:25 am
Lake Geneva and Williams' Bay	* 8:00 am * 3:15 pm	* 7:15 pm * 9:52 am
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	x 9:55 pm *10:25am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:15 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	† 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	‡ 8:32 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡ 11:55 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:43 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 1:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†12:00N'n	† 1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:05 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 5:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 5:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 5:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:05 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:40 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st. Depot and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10am	* 6:45pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00am	§ 5:20pm
Boston and New York Special	§10:30am	§ 3:00pm
New York Fast Ex.	§ 3:10pm	§ 2:00pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30pm	§ 9:45am
Atlantic Ex. New York & Boston	§ 7:45pm	§ 7:35am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	§ 6:25am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:35pm	*11:10am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C & H R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., §9 a. m., §3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:35 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †11:15 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo, †9 a. m.; *3:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive †6:50, *7:05, †7:45, *6:50, *6:25 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co. Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive *7:25 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *4:00 p. m., ‡8:30 a. m., and †9:00 a. m. *Daily † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †7:15 a. m., P *3:00 p. m., F *3:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:30 a. m., *8:25 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:30 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:35 a. m., P *6:30 p. m., F *9:20 p. m. F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:20 am. and 10:30 p. m.

NORTH TOWN ASSESSMENT

THE BOOKS WILL BE SENT TO THE COUNTY CLERK TODAY.

There May Be a Decrease, but It Will Not Be Large—Causes of the Falling Off—The Figures from Other Sections of the City Prove Disappointing—Likelihood That the Council Will Not Adjourn for a Vacation This Evening.

Taxpayers in the North Town will not know the amount of their assessment until tomorrow. The books will be closed today and be sent to the County Clerk in the morning. Deputy Assessor Conovan says there will be no material difference in the totals of this and last year's assessment; although if anything a decrease will be shown. The entire property of the Presbyterian seminary, Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, containing twenty acres, on which sixty-seven brick buildings are erected, has been exempted. This causes a loss in assessed valuation of $67,000.

The removal to the South Side of the Gaslight and Heat company, the failures of W. L. Prettyman and C. J. L. Meyer & Son have tended to lessen the amount. The decrease, however, will be small, and just the amounts to be collected on personal and real property will be figured today.

Assessor Richards has been a sore disappointment to the City Fathers. They had hoped he would increase the South Town assessment so that they might be enabled to raise a much larger amount for municipal purposes next year than this. Mr. Richards at the outset promised an increase of $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. Later on he came down to $2,500,000. The final figures show the increase to be $1,200,000. This gives only an additional revenue from the South Side of $24,000. This, the Aldermen say, will never do. No increase is anticipated from the West Town, and the increase in the North Town will hardly reach $250,000.

Lake will be at a standstill, while Hyde Park may show an increase of $1,000,000 or so. The city will not have to exceed $50,000 from taxation more than was raised last year, unless the State Board of Equalization intervenes.

There has been some talk among the Aldermen of appealing to the State Board, urging an increase; but the fate which a like proposition by Ald. Cullerton met last year is called up as a warning. There is not likely to be any public concerted action therefore. But as it is admitted on every hand that the city needs more revenue and as the General Assembly refused to pass the Six-Mill Extra-Tax bill proposed towards the close of the last session the State Board will have to be appealed to. This will not be done publicly. It will be done covertly and perhaps more effectively.

An Alderman, speaking on the subject yesterday, said: "I would not be surprised, and I certainly would not be sorry, if the State Board should add 35 per cent, as it proposed last year, to the Chicago assessment. It may even make the increase 40 per cent without injury. Such an increase is absolutely necessary if the city can make adequate provisions for the World's Fair street cleaning, police work, etc."

As the rural members have a majority on the State Board, and as they are not kindly to Chicago as a rule, the board may add the 40 per cent. It might have been better for Chicago had the assessment by the Town Assessor been a shade higher.

NO CERTAINTY OF ADJOURNMENT.

Reasons Why the Council Should Hold Several More Meetings.

There is some doubt as to whether the Council will adjourn this evening, as provided for in the ordinance which was adopted a month ago. There are some of the Aldermen who believe in holding on till Aug. 1, and an ordinance repealing the adjournment ordinance may be introduced this evening.

There is a large amount of work needing the immediate attention of the Council. That the public work may go on this summer in a proper and economical manner, action before the vacation is absolutely necessary.

The matter of water-tunnel extensions has not been definitely settled. It may be that no conclusion can be reached this morning in reference to the Lake View tunnel or that the Council will not act on Engineer Feind's plans for the connection of the North Shore inlet tunnel with old city mains. No agreement has yet been reached with Mr. Onderdonk as to the use of the intermediate crib by the city, and there has been no conference with the Drainage Commissioners.

Work on the elevation of the steam railroad tracks as proposed by the Illinois Central, Lake Shore, and Rock Island companies cannot be commenced until the Council acts. The roads are prepared to proceed this summer if they have the authority of the Council, it is said.

Then, again, the authority of the Council is necessary for the construction of the street railway loop line on Michigan avenue, between Madison street and Randolph street. There is a general public demand that that should be constructed before Oct. 1. This cannot be if the Council adjourns without action.

There are also a number of ordinances of a quasi-public character demanding the immediate attention of the Council. A repeal of the adjournment ordinance this evening, then, would not be surprising. It is certain that the Council will not be able to dispose of the work before it for immediate action this evening, except there is an all-night session. The Waukesha water piping ordinance is a special order, but that is not likely to meet with much opposition. The Northern Pacific report, the various reports about the water supply, etc., will occupy a long time, and important detail business is likely to suffer by being put over.

Allerton and Roche Suggested.

S. W. Allerton is the latest candidate named for Drainage Trustee. He is to be put forward as a practical man who can do the work for $20,000,000. The general feeling seems to be in favor of ex-Mayor Roche. It is understood the Chicago Democracy would support him as well as the Republicans.

Final Effort for Harmony.

The Reconciliation committees of the two factions of the Democrats will have a meeting tomorrow to make a last attempt to patch up peace. One proposition is that all the committeemen resign.

A Rumored Resignation.

It is intimated that at the end of the present month Engineer A. W. Cook will sever his connection with the Public Works Department.

New Jewish Colonies in New Jersey.

There is much interest in New Jersey in the project of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund for the establishment of large Jewish colonies in the northern part of the State. The colonies are to be agricultural and manufacturing, like the Jewish colony which was established in the State near Vineland nine years ago by the Hebrew Emigrant Society, and which is still in existence. The Vineland colonists have made an especial success in raising small fruits, from which they derive good profit, and not a few of them are now able to purchase the land which they occupy and which they took on a ten years' mortgage. Many of them are employed in making men's garments, for which they use sewing machines. Others are engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes, for which they have a factory. There are other industries among them, and not a few of them are able to handle the hoe of the farmer and the tools of the mechanic by turns. The colony is in connection with New York City, and goods are daily transported hither and thither.

It is understood that the new Jewish colonies to be founded in New Jersey will be modeled after the Vineland colony, and will be semi-agricultural and semi-industrial.—*New York Sun.*

The Language of Monkeys.

Prof. R. L. Garner of Washington, who has made a special study of the language of monkeys, says: "I have given eight years to the study of this subject, and have convinced myself of the existence of a monkey language. I reasoned from the basis of evolution—that if man is only the development of the monkey they must have, among other characteristics in common, the faculty of speech, and proceeding upon this theory I recorded the utterances of various monkeys on the phonograph, and caused them to be repeated in the presence of other monkeys of the simian tribe. The latter evidently understood them, and by investigating further I found that the word 'food,' which, as spoken by monkeys, is hardly translatable into English, was spoken by all of them. I also discovered that their language has but three consonant and two vowel sounds. My experiments have been chiefly conducted with a brown Capuchin South American monkey in Washington and two chimpanzees in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. I propose making a trip to Africa next year to take down the speech of the monkey in his native wilds, and I am confident of deriving important results from the investigations which I shall make there."

AROUSED LANDLORD BEMIS' ANGER.

Excursion Steamers Fill the Richelieu with Smoke.

Dense volumes of smoke rolled across the Lake-Front Park yesterday afternoon and into the windows of the Richelieu Hotel. The clouds came from the smokestacks of the half-dozen excursion steamers, big and little, that land at Van Buren street. Landlord Bemis watched the nuisance for an hour and until an irate guest rushed down to the hotel clerk and asked if he was to be slowly choked to death by smoke. Landlord Bemis heard the protest.

"No, by heavens, no!" he said with emphasis. "I have stood this nuisance long enough. I'll sue every one of those boats for damages to my property." Mr. Bemis hustled around among those present, calling them to witness the fact that the steamer Chief Justice Waite had for twenty minutes been pouring out from its smokestack great volumes of thick blackness that swept across the park and into the hotel windows.

"Yes, I've stood this thing about long enough," said Mr. Bemis, "and I am going to begin suits to see if I cannot stop those people from turning this Lake-Front into a factory district. It is injuring my property and that of other people along this boulevard and it must cease."

The steamers that will be sued are the Chief Justice Waite, Ivanhoe, Sailor Boy, The Charm, and several others. Mr. Bemis has been gathering testimony for several days to prove that the smoke ordinance has been entirely ignored. He is being coöperated with by a large number of Michigan avenue property-owners, who all declare the steamers must either use smoke consumers or quit the business. Suits will probably be begun today.

Luis F. del Pino and his brother, J. N. del Pino, dark-skinned Cuban tobacco manufacturers from Key West, are registered at the Richelieu. They say the McKinley tariff on imported cigars is throwing the manufacture of the best grades of cigars into Key West. "Last month," said Luis, the elder brother, "there were 4,000,000 less cigars imported from Cuba to the United States than for the same period of 1890. The McKinley tax caused that and the trade is being diverted to Key West, although not to the extent expected. However, cigar dealers are beginning to look to Key West for their goods instead of to Cuba, and this is more true of Chicago importers than those of other cities. The benefits derived from the increased tariff on the made goods are, however, to some extent lessened by the increased tax on the tobacco itself. You see, the Key West manufacturer buys all his tobacco from Cuba, but the tax has also been raised on it to $2 a pound. That knocks the smaller manufacturers out altogether and hurts the big ones. Then, too, the domestic goods are cutting into our trade to a great extent. The manufacturers are looking for some sort of a reciprocity treaty that will free the imported tobacco.

"The Cuban manufacturers are resorting to all sorts of schemes to get around the tariff. Many have resorted to the method of making the cigars lighter in weight. They take out several pounds from each thousand, and that equalizes the increased duty. But taking any natural part of a cigar away makes it poorer and it doesn't satisfy the smoker. These lightened cigars smoke too freely and are like cigarettes. One firm out West sent word to a Cuban manufacturer that it would take a big order of cigars if they were reduced in weight from eleven to eight and one-half pounds in the thousand, but the manufacturer couldn't do it and make a decent cigar."

F. J. Anderson, who has just returned from Dwight, Ill., where he spent eleven weeks, is stopping at the Palmer House. F. J. Anderson is not the gentleman's name, by the way, which he changed for obvious reasons, but he told Will Cunningham, chief clerk of the Palmer House, an interesting story of the Keeley cure and the effect it is having on Dwight realty. "A big real estate boom has started in Dwight," said Mr. Anderson, "and property is going skyward. All the people that own property in the town are making fortunes. Real estate has trebled in value in three months. Some weeks ago a number of Chicago capitalists came down there and looked over the ground with the view to erecting a mammoth hotel for the accommodation of the hundreds of whisky wrecks that come there to be treated by the chloride of gold cure. The result is that land has been purchased upon which a 340-room hotel will be built. I understand Dr. Keeley is heavily interested in the new venture. From the number of victims of the whisky habit that are going to Dwight I would say the hotel when finished will not remain empty long. Nearly 3,000 men have been treated at the Keeley institute during the last six months. I was cured myself."

Palmer—G. Darrion and J. and J. V. Urresela, Guatemala; J. B. Bayler, Washington, D. C.; Robert Kennedy, Lexington, Ky.; R. H. Martin, Baltimore; Harry Katz, Yankton, S. D.; S. A. Bowman, Ohio; Consul Bierman, Berlin, Germany.

Auditorium—E. F. Adams, San Francisco; Joseph N. Scott, Lexington, Ky.; J. W. H. James, London, Eng.; K. G. Cooper, Denver; J. G. De Witt, New York; J. L. L. L'Amoreaux, Ballston, Spain.

Grand Pacific—E. C. Lawrence, H. L. S. Smith, Pittsburg; D. H. Moffat, Denver; Sam G. Snider, Minneapolis; H. N. McCracken, Louisville; E. F. Dadd, United States Army.

Tremont—John W. Stryker, Laramie, Wyo.; T. B. Janney and A. S. Leckie, Narragansett Pier; F. C. Whitney, Detroit; A. W. Somer, Melbourne, Australia.

Sherman—J. W. Kenross, Springfield, Ill.; Allen A. Mayer, Columbus, O.; C. A. Cook, Boston; W. T. Bard, Dallas, Tex.; G. W. Benedict Boston.

Wellington—Homer Adams, Omaha; Charles L. Dean, St. Louis; W. J. Carson, New York; F. N. Shaw, St. Paul; John Clark, Boston.

Richelieu—Julius Schwab, Albany, N. Y.; A. N. and William Frew, Pittsburg; Gaspard and J. G. Del Pind, Key West, Fla.

Leland—J. C. Mitchell, South Dakota; A. McKenzie, Washington, D. C.; Fleming O. Gibbs, Washington, D. C.

Disadvantages of a Long Record.

The fact that a man's public record, even when praiseworthy, is not always a source of strength to him as a candidate was once entertainingly discussed by John A. Logan and E. John Ellis on a fast railroad train between here and New York after Gen. Logan had been defeated for the Vice-Presidency. The two men, though wide apart politically, were personally on cordial terms, and on the occasion mentioned were talking freely to each other.

"Why is it John," asked Gen. Logan in a musing way, "that things go as they sometimes do in politics? Take my case. I had a good record. I had stood with my party in Congress, and had done what I could when the appeal was to arms, and yet it availed me nothing on that National ticket."

"General," replied the witty and brilliant Louisianan, "you gentlemen with long records, no matter how sound and good, are at a disadvantage, like an old baboon. The baboon, you know, when young, uses his tail in climbing, but when he gets old his tail, which has grown longer and has stiffened, becomes a source of weakness to him. He can neither climb with it nor drag it after him. So with the old politician and his long record. He can neither climb with it nor drag it after him. It is too long and a source of weakness to him."

Gen. Logan laughed until his sides ached at the comparison. He declared that nothing he had heard since his defeat had given him so much genuine comfort.—*New York World.*

Signs and Tokens.

Knee-deep in dewy fields that night
The kine stood lowing at the bars;
All nature slumbered in the light
Of hosts of silent * * *

And he and she adown the lane
Strolled past the wimpling brook, that made
Soft music for the maid's refraid;
"Take heart, young man," it said.

Yet, such a nervous man was he,
He dared not look upon her face;
But O! the coy young maiden, she
Just longed for one em~~

For hours her talk and merry laugh
Made rhythmic echoes in the dark;
Her speech was one long ¶
And !

At last she faltered: "Can't you see
My tongue is almost out of joint?
I think it's time you came to the
?

Presidential Anagrams.

The curious coincidence has been noted that the names of President and Vice-President Hamlincoln and Abrahamlincoln can be thus interwoven with each other. Not quite so strange, but still worth noting is that Adams, the name of one President, is an abbreviation of Adamson, and Madison was originally Adamson, but some time or other got twisted into Madison. Here, too, is another coincidence. Two Presidents were named Andrew {Jack / John} son.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
The Gossage Store.
State and Washington Sts.

LINENS.

Our Annual Summer Sale . . .

Will commence today, July 20, and continue during the month, when all accumulations of stock in this department will be sold at *greatly less* than regular values.

We offer all broken lines of *Table Cloths, Napkins,* and *Towels,* all *Remnants,* and soiled Housekeeping Linens of any sort, at about *one-half regular price.*

Economical Housekeepers will find in this sale inducements not offered at any other season, and will find as good an assortment to make their selections from as at any time.

N. B.—Our Clearing Sale of
WHITE DRESS GOODS
Will be continued during the week.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

Our Annual Stock-Taking Sale in the Shoe Dept. for the next ten days offers astonishing bargains in broken lines and sizes of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers:

$1.00	Ladies' Russet Lace Oxfords, 2½, 3, 3½, A to D; also Ladies' Brown Canvas Button Boots, 2½ to 6, D wide, worth double.
$2.00	Ladies' Russet Goat Button and Lace Boots, common-sense and opera, sizes 2½ to 5, widths A to C—exactly half price.
75c	Ladies' and Misses' Black Lawn Tennis Oxfords, best Candee make. Sizes regular. . . . .
$3.00	Ladies' Cloth Top Button and Lace Boots, patent tipped and trimmed, sizes 2½ to 7, widths AA to D.
$2.00	Ludlow New Process Button Boots, flexible as hand turned, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, and 7, widths A to D, common-sense and opera. For small feet this is a great bargain.
$3.00	Ladies' Cloth Top Creedmore Oxfords in French Bronze Cloth Top, dongola, black cloth top, French heel, worth $5.00.
$3.50	Ladies' Hand Turned Button and Lace Boots, cloth or dongola top. Our $5.00 Boots.

SALE COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Lace Department announces a continuation of its great clearing sale, to which it adds this week a number of exceedingly attractive items, in:

Gauzes, Skirtings, Laces in black,
Grenadines, Flouncings, Laces in cream,
All-over Drapery Nets, Trimming Laces, Laces in ecru.

A number of very choice pieces still remain unsold, and at the extraordinarily low prices to which they have been reduced each piece becomes a great bargain.

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SISTERS DO AS I DID

DRESS YOUR SHOES WITH WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A MONTH: OTHER DAYS, WASH THEM CLEAN WITH WET SPONGE

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THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.

From Fetich to Hygiene. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D. A terrible picture of the ravages of epidemics when prayers and saintly relics were relied upon to check them, to the neglect of sanitation.

The Value of Statistics. Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT. Tells how census returns should be used, and how they are sometimes made to give false evidence.

The Evolution of the Woolen Manufacture (*concluded*). S. N. D. NORTH. An account of the dyeing and finishing processes, and the commercial progress of the industry. Illustrated.

Dress and Adornment. I. DEFORMATIONS. Prof. FREDERICK STARR. An interesting description of various modes of cutting the flesh, tattooing and painting the skin, filing the teeth, and shaping the skull. Illustrated.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY AND THE SWINE-MIRACLE, by W. E. Gladstone; ILLUSTRATIONS OF MR. GLADSTONE'S CONTROVERSIAL METHOD, by Prof. T. H. Huxley; HEAD-FLATTENING AS SEEN AMONG THE NAVAJO INDIANS, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt (illustrated); THE RELATIONS OF ABSTACT RESEARCH TO PRACTICAL INVENTION, by F. W. Clarke; HYPOCRISY AS A SOCIAL DEBASER, by Dr. R. W. Conant; THE PRACTICAL OUTCOME OF SCIENCE, by W. H. Smith, M. D.; GINSENG IN COMMERCE, by J. J. Bell (illustrated); SKETCH OF F. W. A. ARGELANDER, with Portrait.

SCIENCE AND WEALTH (Editor's Table); LITERARY NOTICES; POPULAR MISCELLANY; NOTES.

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OVER 2,500 NEW ONES THIS TIME, NICELY MADE FROM HIGH GRADE SILKS, AND AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

500 STRIPED SILK WAISTS, worth $5, at - -	$2.98
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800 Assorted Styles, made from our Finest Quality Silks, worth $8 to $10, at only $5 to	$6.50

MORE CONVENIENT. The Waists will hereafter be sold on the Main Floor. The four large offices which occupied the rear part have been transferred, and the entire space, with almost sixty feet of new counter room, will be devoted to the sale of our Silk Waists.

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EMPHASIZING FORMER REDUCTIONS BY STILL LOWER PRICES ON
LACES.

No restriction can possibly operate against our determination to REDUCE our stock of Laces by many thousands of dollars. The following scale represents the nature of reduction:

Black Dress Nets, Chantilly Skirtings,
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NOW $1.00.	NOW $2.00.	NOW $3.00.	NOW $5.00.
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It will pay you to look over our present stock of Imported Lace, Chiffon, and Beaded Novelties. THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL. The assortment is bewildering. But, unfortunately, there are a great many more than we need. Prices must move them, and these are the prices:

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AN EARLY CALL will secure many choice lots which cannot be had later in the day.

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Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" and "Rugby" Folding Beds, elegant upholstered Furniture, best Curled Hair Mattresses, Moth-Proof Cedar Chests, &c., &c.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV.,
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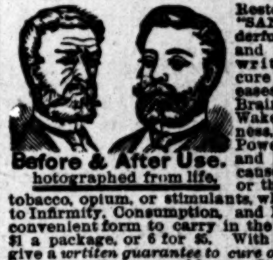

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PROPOSALS
FOR
Paving the Boulevard
TO BE OPENED
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1891.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PARKS AND BOULEVARDS, ROOM 9, MARKET BUILDING, DETROIT, July 10, 1891.

Proposals for Grading, Paving, etc., the Boulevard from Jefferson Avenue to Mack Avenue; from Woodward Avenue East to Oakland Avenue; from Woodward Avenue West to Grand River Avenue; and from Fort Street to Dix Avenue.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 22, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m. local time, for furnishing all the labor and material and grading, paving, etc., the boulevard from the north curb line of Jefferson-av. to the south line of Mack-av.; and from the east curb line of Woodward-av. to the west line of Oakland-av.; and from the west curb line of Woodward-av. to the north curb line of Grand River-av.; and from the north curb line of Fort-st. to the south curb line of Dix-av.

Said sections of the boulevard to be paved according to the specifications adopted by the board and the estimates of the engineer on file in this office.

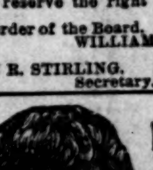
Each bidder must deposit with his bid a certified bank check payable to the order of the Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards of the City of Detroit in the sum of $1,000, which sum will be forfeited to the Commission in case the bidder refuses or neglects to enter into a contract within five days after he or they shall have been notified of the acceptance of his or their tender. Checks deposited with rejected bids will be returned to the bidder on demand. The bidder whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish with his contract an approved bond to the Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards in the sum of 20 per cent on the contract price of the work, conditioned on the full and faithful performance of his or their part of the contract. On the proper execution of the contract the amount deposited with the tender will be returned to the contractor.

Printed specifications in detail for the three (3) kinds of roadway for which the proposals are asked—viz.: Telford macadam, crushed limestone macadam, and Tranite macadam, may be had of the Secretary of the Commission, at his office, Room 9, Market Building.

Bidders will be required to furnish material asked for in the specifications equal in every respect to samples in the office of the Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards.

The Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards expressly reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE JR., President.
JOHN R. STIRLING, Secretary.



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103 E. ADAMS ST. BORSCH OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891—TEN PAGES.

NO FAIR RELICS THERE.

A VISIT TO THE RUINS OF AMERICA'S FIRST SETTLEMENT.

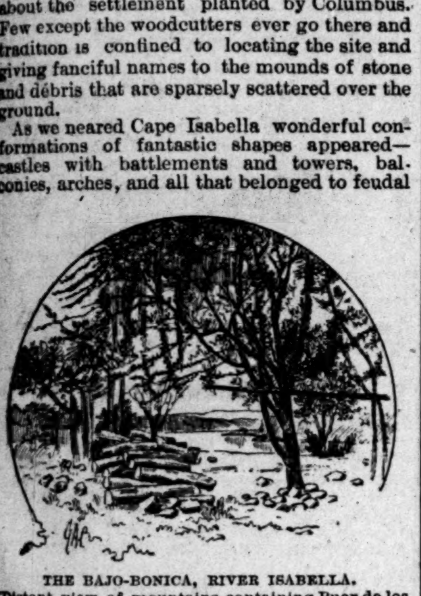
Nothing Remains of the Town Built by Columbus During His Second Voyage but a Few Loose Stones—Traces of the Work of Treasure Hunters—An Exploring Expedition Proves That the Stories of the Great Ruins Are Untrue.

A few weeks ago a newspaper article appeared headed "To Exhibit the First American City," and stating that the ruins of the City of Isabella, the first settlement made by Columbus in the New World, were likely to be transported to Jackson Park, Chicago, for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition; that the ruins were on the island of Santo Domingo, presenting a picturesque appearance and in good preservation. It added that in the opinion of some recent travelers it was perfectly practicable to remove the greater part of them. One bright May morning, 1891, I started with a party of five gentlemen and a boat's crew for the City of Isabella, thirty miles to the westward of Puerto Plata and eight miles beyond Cape Isabella on the north shore of the island of Santo Domingo, our object being to see this ancient city and ascertain exactly its present condition.

We were accompanied by an old colored native as pilot and guide, who was familiar with the coast and had piloted vessels to and from the Port of Isabella for many years.

The trade in mahogany and lignum vitæ is quite important there and has kept the place from utter oblivion. Our pilot knew as much, or, rather as little, as most of the natives about the settlement planted by Columbus. Few except the woodcutters ever go there and tradition is confined to locating the site and giving fanciful names to the mounds of stone and débris that are sparsely scattered over the ground.

As we neared Cape Isabella wonderful conformations of fantastic shapes appeared—castles with battlements and towers, balconies, arches, and all that belonged to feudal architecture, long rows of gray walls pierced with caves that resemble doors, portholes, and windows, with here and there projecting rocks shaped like moles and piers that invited shelter and landing. Nature has played strange freaks here that rival the cunning of man's hand, in the wild play between rock and sea that has been going silently on through the ages with no eye to witness the wonderful transformation. We entered the inner harbor through a narrow channel in a reef of coral that makes out some 400 yards from shore and steered for a shallow, sandy inlet. Our boat took the ground several times, but at last we cast anchor from the stern and swung bows toward the shore, within about forty feet of the beach.



THE BAJO-BONICA, RIVER ISABELLA.

[Distant view of mountains containing Puer de los Hidelega. Taken above Isabella.]

The problem was how to land without getting wet. The pilot solved it by taking off his trousers and jumping overboard in water that was up to his middle, taking with him a paper parcel that contained a bottle of rum, his only provision, and leaving in the boat a huge silver-mounted revolver. The crew of the boat were over the side by this time, and on their brawny shoulders we were carried to the shore, not without some risk to the heavyweights.

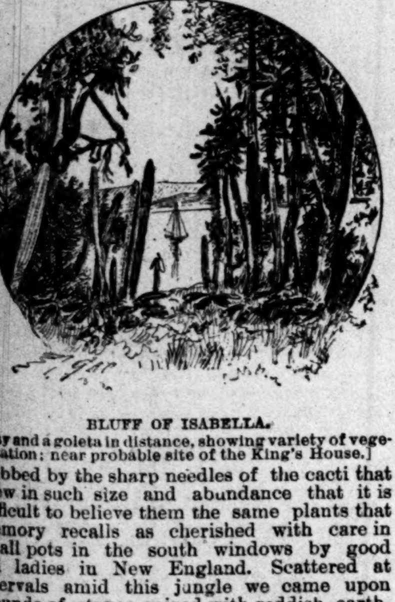
There was nothing romantic or picturesque about us, the shore was low and marshy in places with short stretches of sand at intervals and cliffs from twenty to thirty feet high of limestone and coral formation, the latter containing fossils that excited admiration.

In every direction extended thick jungles of tropical trees, bushes and vines, and about a mile further up the land spread out broad and sandy at the mouth of the Isabella River, a shallow rapid-running stream of muddy water.

Guided by our black Palinurus we ascended a gentle slope from the beach to our right and stood upon a little plateau, less than two acres in area, formed by the jutting out of the land into the bay where it terminates in rough bowlders of limestone and coral, and bounded on the north and south by two dry water-courses. Here tradition in the person of our guide pointed to the remains of the City of Isabella.

It was a place well chosen for defense, as the water-courses served for ditches, or moats, on the north and south; the sea with its ramparts of rocks protected the west, but on the east, or land side, there were no traces of fortifications, and here an attack from the Indians might have been most expected.

Through the tangled bushes, trailing vines and trees we forced our way, sometimes stumbling over the "wreathed, fantastic roots," caught about the neck by snake-like vines and stabbed by the sharp needles of the cacti that grew in such size and abundance that it is difficult to believe them the same plants that memory recalls as cherished with care in small pots in the south windows by good old ladies in New England. Scattered at intervals amid this jungle we came upon mounds of stones mixed with reddish earth, small, uncut stones most of them, but a few bearing the chisel marks and squared as if they had belonged to a building of some pretensions.



BLUFF OF ISABELLA.

[Bay and a goleta in distance, showing variety of vegetation; near probable site of the King's House.]

One of these, about twenty-eight inches long by twenty wide and from five to six inches thick, had a square molding worked upon one of its sides and was the most elaborate of the blocks that we saw. We overturned all the dressed stones in the hope of finding some date or mark, but without success.

As far as the ground plan of Isabella may be traced it is in general outline a slightly irregular parallelogram. We had pick and spades and other tools with us, which were used freely in clearing the way and tracing the walls. In the northwestern angle of the plain are the foundations of a building that must have been of considerable size; a heap of small stones, tiles, and brick marks what we supposed to have been a tower or bastion, about thirty feet in diameter; a wall a hundred feet long running south southwest connects this with a second heap, or tower, and from this another wall runs with a slight curve to the east, joining a third pile of débris. Traces of four walls about forty feet long extended perpendicularly from the one first mentioned and form a rectangular inclosure divided into three compartments. These walls are not more than a foot high and can be traced with difficulty in places. To the south, about 100 feet from this structure, is a rectangular foundation of stones 40 by 20 feet, and some sixty yards further south is a circular mound of the same character as the others, but having traces of a semicircular wall on its east side. This is known as the fort; it bears no evidences of its use. We found a few stones in place in what might have been an angle of the work. A member of the party was fortunate enough to find half of a very ancient-looking lead bullet. This certainly seemed like a treasure, but as a portion of a modern ogeral pointed shell, fuse hole intact, was turned up soon afterwards, our confidence was somewhat shaken in the antiquity of the bullet, for it might be such as is used in modern shrapnel.

The pilot explained that during comparatively late troubles Spanish gunboats had frequented the Bay of Isabella, and that it was not unlikely that they had dropped a shell or two into these woods. Nevertheless, we all agreed that the bullet was a relic of the time of Columbus, and its possessor is still happy in that belief.

At right angles to the fort and fifty yards east is another mound similar in its remains but smaller in size, and about forty yards in the same direction still another. On the north side and nearly opposite to these are similar piles of stone and débris, and on the east we found a pit some fifteen feet deep by forty feet broad.

This, we were told, was the work of treasure-seekers who had been here in considerable numbers, judging from the holes freshly dug among the ruins. The pilot remembered the walls to have been much higher than we now saw them, and he told marvelous stories of large circular stones carried away in his vessel by some American shipmaster, and of mysterious digging for pots of money at dead of night by the crews of vessels that had been in the harbor years before. Whatever the merits of the pilot's stories, his bottle of rum had disappeared; he said he had given it to some wood-cutters that he had met. This may have been so, but from the smell it was evident that he had retained a goodly portion, and his tales began to be looked upon with some distrust.

The space within the limits I have described was scattered with the traces of habitations, and in one case we thought we had discovered signs of a cement flooring or pavement, but it might have been the bed of limestone rock underlying the thin soil. We put in a good deal of time stumbling and digging among the ruins again, but our labors were not rewarded by any further success, and we were constrained to believe that we had seen all that remains of the City of Isabella. There is certainly nothing there of sufficient importance or interest to be removed, except, perhaps, the few dressed blocks of limestone, and there is nothing that is characteristic of the architecture and workmanship of the early settlers.

In 1872 Isabella was visited by Mr. Samuel Hagard, who spoke of it as follows in his work entitled "Santo Domingo, Past and Present": "There was absolutely nothing to repay me for my trouble, the place possessing no natural beauty and the few ruins remaining having no particular form or meaning, being mostly covered with running vines and vegetation. With much difficulty can be made out where has run originally a small village street." G. P. COLVOCORESSES. Lieutenant.

WHITE REPUBLICANS WAKE UP.

Their Plans for Active Work in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—The white Republicans in this State, who have been out of politics since the overthrow of their party in 1876, encouraged by divisions in the Democratic ranks, are coming to the front again. A secret meeting was held in Columbia last night which was largely attended, and the coming campaign was fully discussed and numerous plans were decided upon.

One of the principal speakers was J. Hendrix McLane of Boston, who has been in the State some months in the interest of a revival of Republicanism in South Carolina. Simeon Corley, a prominent Republican from the upper part of the State, was elected President of the "White Republican League," and committees were appointed to visit every county and work up a thorough organization. The league declares that it means business and depends on the split in the Democracy for success. The fact that many Democrats, both Tillmanites and straightouts, voted last year for the Republican candidate for Congress has given the Republicans much encouragement, and they declare that if the negro is kept down they can make a big fight next year toward capturing the State on national issues. They will not attempt to fight on State and local matters.

Despite dissensions in the Democracy, however, South Carolina is solid for Cleveland and white Republican organizations can do nothing against him.

The league issued an address today denouncing as false statements published in the North and elsewhere that money was raised by the Republicans of Massachusetts to aid the Alliance or Tillman party, also defending colored clergy of this State from the charge of working in that interest. The address admits a bargain between certain Republican leaders and the opposition to the Tillman ticket, but says these leaders failed to deliver their goods. Having eulogized Clarkson, the document states that over 3,000 Republicans have been enrolled in the league.

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

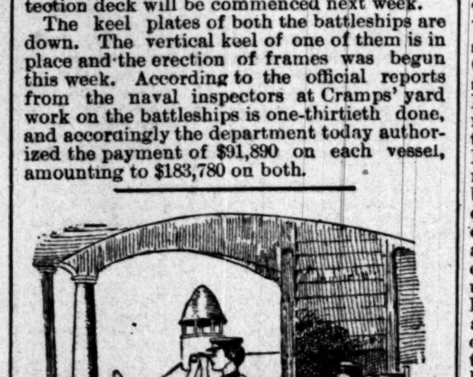
Rapid Construction at the Yards of Cramp & Sons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Chief Naval Constructor Wilson has returned from a visit of inspection at the shipyard of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. He found all the work in hand advancing very rapidly.

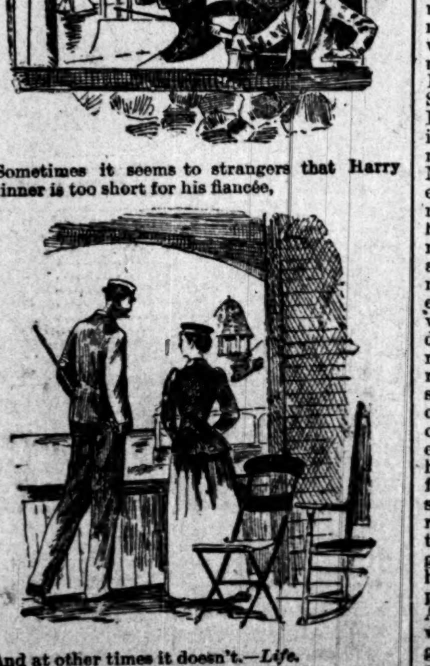
Phenomenal progress is being made with Armored Cruiser No. 2, the New York, and she could be launched in November, and will certainly be put in the water before the end of the year. Part of her spar-deck has been laid, and rapid progress is being made with her woodwork. The engine and boiler work is fully as far advanced as the hull work, and there is little doubt that she will be completed by the time the contract expires, Jan. 1, 1893.

Protected Cruiser No. 12, the triple-screw racer, nicknamed the Pirate, is also advancing rapidly. She is all in frame up to the protection deck. One course of this deck has been laid and the erection of frames above the protection deck will be commenced next week.

The keel plates of both the battleships are down. The vertical keel of one of them is in place and the erection of frames was begun this week. According to the official reports from the naval inspectors at Cramps' yard work on the battleships is one-thirtieth done, and accordingly the department today authorized the payment of $91,890 on each vessel, amounting to $183,780 on both.



Sometimes it seems to strangers that Harry Skinner is too short for his fiancée,



And at other times it doesn't.—*Life.*

Numerous Family.

New York boasts of 3,200 Smiths, 258 of whom were christened John.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

VIEWS ON THE EMPEROR'S VISIT FROM VARIOUS STANDPOINTS.

France Dislikes It All Because It Looks Like Peace, Something on Which That Country's Interests Do Not Depend—The Row Over the Alsace Passports—Lord Salisbury on Priestly Dictation in Ireland—The Copyright Question and the Dinner of the Authors.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, July 18.—It is well for the British press that the Emperor's visit came to an end when it did. The resources of journalism might not have been equal to a longer stay. Everything has been said and every moral drawn. The morals drawn by the continental press are at least as pertinent and frequent as those supplied to the English people by their own papers. None of them need be quoted at length, for all of them might have been predicted with accuracy beforehand. It was certain that the Moscow *Gazette* would brandish India in England's face and warn Lord Salisbury that Russian invasion of Hindostan would be the sure sequel to the firing of an English gun in aid of the triple alliance. It was certain the French press would take a bitter view of the whole visit. It is nevertheless evident that Paris papers have had a hint to be moderate and their language is less violent than usual. If anybody has found an original note it is the *National-Zeitung* of Berlin, which treats the whole affair as a moral recognition of the status quo. Even the French do not dispute that what has been said and done by the German Emperor in England and by his English hosts makes for peace. They dislike it all because it makes for peace, and because it is unhappily true that France believes its interests depend not on peace but on war.

The Row in France.

The coalition of Thursday against the French Minister of Foreign Affairs went to pieces Friday. It really was not a coalition, but only one of those fortuitous concourses of atoms which a spurt of spurious patriotism sometimes produces in the French Chamber. The alleged refusal of the German Embassy to countersign passports for Alsace gave rise to a question which M. Ribot prudently advised the Chamber to postpone for a month. The Chamber by eighty majority refused, but allowed it to stand over till Friday, when fresh debate took place, under Boulangist lead, as before enlivened by many personalities and much confusion. That eminent statesman, M. H. Paul de Roulede, whose proper place would be in a pantomime, desired to know whether the Chamber would blindly grant its confidence to a Minister who holds out his hands empty before England and stands with them clasped before Germany. The Chamber, by more than 200 majority, made answer that it would, and so snuffed out M de Roulede and his heroics. There is the usual talk of the Cabinet being shaken, and of M. Ribot's fall being imminent—talk which is always heard when the good sense and firmness of the Ministry have bowled over an ambitious demagogue. The Chamber went through—as it so often does—in rapid succession a hot fit and a cool fit. A serious question with Germany might easily have arisen had the Ministers lacked courage to face the music. M. Ribot, who came out so well in the end, began but feebly, and once more it is seen how much at the mercy of faction or of mere passion is the peace of Europe.

Lord Salisbury and Home Rule.

Lord Salisbury has condensed into an epigram his view of the history of home rule. It began as an agrarian speculation, dependent for its support on American gold. That has failed. The clerical conspiracy is likely to arouse, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, that old Protestant feeling which on so many former occasions has saved England from the machinations of Rome.

"It seems to me utterly impossible," says the Prime Minister, "that the people of Great Britain should ever hand over the Protestants of the North of Ireland and the Protestants scattered throughout Ireland to this clerical conspiracy."

And he rests his undoubting belief in the failure of home rule on two currents of feeling, on Protestant fidelity and on imperial loyalty—the resolve of the people of Great Britain and the policy of disunion shall not prevail. There comes from Ireland itself an occasional protest against priestly rule. The black band practiced intimidation rather openly at Carlow and their tyranny provokes reaction. Mr. Harrington, member for West Kerry, said he would much rather have Balfour coercion than the coercion of the priests. How strong is the tyranny of episcopate jurisdiction over the priests themselves may be seen by the recantation wrung from a priest who dared to support Mr. Parnell's candidate at Carlow. He is forced to apologize for using that freedom of choice which lies at the root of free institutions.

Lord Salisbury's speech to the United club, from which I have been quoting, contained another interesting matter, and his complete silence respecting the German Emperor was most interesting of all. Asked about dissolution, he said the only thing he could tell inquirers was that under the Septennial act this Parliament will legally terminate Aug. 6, 1893. He declared his belief that the danger to the Established Church was like the danger of disunion—well nigh over—and that the cry for enlargement of the electorate was the echo of a legend that is worn out. If reform be wanted it is the abolition of the illiterate vote, which is now merely a contrivance to enable the Roman Catholic priest in Ireland to terrorize his flock. There were other equally telling points in the speech, pregnant as it was brief.

The Dinner of the Authors.

Two events of interest in the history of Anglo-American copyright occurred this week. The Society of Authors gave a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms in celebration, as they described it, of the American International Copyright act, and the British printer presented himself in force to the President of the Board of Trade and tried to destroy the copyright for which the authors express their gratitude. The Chairman of the dinner was Lord Monkswell, who was asked to preside not so much because he was a peer of the realm as because he has worked hard in the cause of copyright and has carried through the House of Lords the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the English law of copyright. No effort was made, as usually is made in England, to add luster to this occasion by securing the attendance of people of rank. Nothing is easier than to secure them. The council of the society preferred that this should be a literary dinner, but they seem to have cared little for the presence of the chief literary men of the day. Some came, many more did not. It was in the main a company of hard-working writers, 200 in all. The most eminent of their English guests were Mr. Huxley, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Besant, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Skeat, Mr. Gosse, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Haggard. The Americans invited included Mr. Bret Harte, who came not; Mr. Warner, Mr. Brander Matthews, and Mrs. Chandler Moulton. The guest of the evening was the American Minister, who also made the speech of the evening. Mr. Lincoln has been heard in public less than his two nearest predecessors. He lacks practice in after-dinner oratory. He speaks well, but his mind moves too quickly for an English audience. His wit, unlike the champagne which washed it down, was too dry. He was in a difficult position; but on copyright and the relations of the two countries he said the right things in the right way. Not for one instant was he apologetic for our past shortcomings or too eulogistic of our present mood of virtue. It was a good speech well delivered and well received. Mr. Bryce spoke handsomely of the American copyright league, for which Mr. Matthews responded in a speech not easily heard and not quite right in tone. He seemed to forget that he was an American addressing an English audience, before whom he might well have omitted to chastise his fellow-sinners of precopyright days. Mr. Warner spoke for American literature with some breadth of view and ingenuity and gently chided the English for being English. The London press gives little space to these proceedings, perhaps from that absence of persons of rank already alluded to. But at least they deserve attention from us at home as the first adequate English recognition of what all English speakers called an act of justice, a phrase that they might perhaps have left us to pronounce.

It Has a Big Backing.

The effort to break up the existing copyright between England and America is powerfully supported. The deputation of Wednesday to the President of the Board of Trade shows how powerfully the London and Edinburg Chambers of Commerce, the London Trade Council, the Stationers' company, the Copyright Association, and a dozen of the leading societies of printers and allied trades were banded together in pursuit of the same end. The combination is a formidable one, but neither the combination nor Sir John Lubbeck nor Mr. Clowes and others who spoke for these various associations made much impression on the hard good sense of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. What they want is a bill to exclude from British copyright books printed from type not set within a country belonging to the international copyright union, which of course would exclude America. Sir Michael saw the weak point at once, and asked them whether they had a legal opinion that under such a bill Americans would have the same rights in England as the English had in America. They had no answer ready. Sir Michael had. The British authors, he told his deputation, would lose American copyright. He put his finger on other weak spots, pointing out especially that their province related only to the printing of books, and saying that he was advised that book printing, or that part of it which American competition can effect, is not more than 5 per cent of the whole printing business of England. Some of them dissented, but the President of the Board of Trade adhered to his figure. That single statement, if confirmed, will upset this foolish attempt. England is not going to sacrifice its authors in order to prevent printers from losing an unknown but probably small percentage on less than one-twentieth of their entire earnings.

American free-traders are responsible for much of what trouble there is. Their windy nonsense has misled the Britton into believing that there is a body of American opinion strong enough to secure the repeal of the printing clauses. The *Daily News*, which believes in the mugwump gospel, once more rails at the "shabbiness of this limitation upon the act," and says that Americans themselves admit with shame that they have only been just on a condition profitable to themselves. Americans who wish to humiliate their country by such admissions include beside the mugwump a few fanatical free-traders who care more for their free-trade fetich than for copyright or for their country and its reputation abroad. It is always desirable to have a clear view of the worst side, and I have probably dwelt on this printing demonstration more fully than it deserves. The printers and their trades-union allies have shot their bolt and done their worst, and nothing will come of it. They will not even introduce a bill in the House of Commons. They could not advance it a single stage if they did. It is too late. In no stage could they get a majority. This matter has been discussed privately in the House, and the opinion of the majority is known. They will not allow English copyright in America to be disturbed or risked. Mr. Bryce is authority for saying that the chance of success in any such experiment is simply null. Authors, moreover, are all-powerful in the press, and the press still has an influence, sometimes a controlling influence, on public opinion.

G. W. S.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

A Weak Defense of Gov. Boies.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In yesterday's TRIBUNE is an article from the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* setting forth the glaring misstatements of Gov. Boies about Iowa's agriculture. After a eulogy on the picture drawn by the Governor it says: "Now, what are the facts as to the year 1890—one of the Governor's five years of disaster?" and quotes from the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for Iowa in 1890, as follows, omitting the figures for total acres and bushels:

	Home value, per acre.	*Home value, per bu.*
Wheat	$ 9.04	80c
Corn	10.86	41c
Oats	9.84	38c

It is well known that you can prove almost anything by department reports. During the last twelve years I have owned and worked a farm of about 500 acres in Butler County, the county west of Gov. Boies' home, and during that time nearly every year I have had to buy grain to feed my stock. Each year I raised from 100 to 200 acres of corn and oats. One year (1881), thinking there was going to be a corner on corn, I sold a good deal of my stock and held about 4,000 bushels of corn and sold the same in Chicago at 37 cents less freight and commission, and considered myself more lucky than any of my neighbors. One year in the last five, that of the drought, when most of the farmers had to buy grain or sell off their stock, I shipped several carloads of corn from the western part of the State, and what I did not use I sold, the highest price for the corn being 38 cents and the oats at 32, after paying freight on the same.

At other times other feeders and myself have bought corn at 16 to 22 cents and oats at 14 to 20 cents, and I think, on the whole, I paid rather more than the average buyer. And I think that the average farmer in the northern part of the State at least would say that his corn and oats for the last five years, with the exception of the one year of drought when we had none to sell, did not bring him on the average over 20 cents per bushel. If the grain was fed to stock the farmers did not realize even as much as when they sold it. Also with wheat-selling at 80 cents and less in Chicago I fail to see how it could be worth that at home. I fail to see, in so much as I have stated, how Gov. Boies has "wandered so far from his base on ordinary agricultural statistics of his State," and slandered us with blighting falsehoods, although I am a Republican.

M. I. POWERS.

REPLY.

(1) Mr. Powers should have sent his communication to the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, whose article he is replying to. (2) He must notice that the *Nonpareil's* figures are based on the crops and prices of 1890, whereas Mr. P., who does not dispute the accuracy of the *N. P.'s* figures, drags in the prices of Iowa farm products of certain previous years when the country raised large surpluses and there were good crops in Europe, the natural result being very poor prices in Iowa. (3) What was Gov. Boies' remedy for that state of things? Nothing but abuse of the Republican party and a demand for the free importation of European goods and wares. His argument was and is that the Iowa farmers will be benefited by getting European goods cheaper than they can be manufactured in this country. Suppose they can, how would that help them? It will not give them any larger or better market in Europe for their surplus grain and meats. But if they buy their goods in Europe for cash where will they get the money with the home manufactories closed up and their home market thereby crippled and broken down which now consumes such vast quantities of farm products at the highest prices paid? Mr. Powers must not overlook the serious fact that American agricultural products are barred out of all the markets of Europe, except England and Belgium, by high duties or absolute prohibition for the express purpose of protecting the products of the European farmers against the competition of American farmers. Why does not Gov. Boies confess this fact in his stump speeches and partisan letters? Why does he conceal from the deluded Iowa Democratic farmers the serious fact that France, Spain, the German and Austrian Empires levy high duties on all American food stuffs to exclude them from the cities of these countries in order to protect their farmers from our competition and to insure to them high prices for their crops? While our farm products are thus barred out of Continental Europe Gov. Boies advocates the free admission of all the cheap labor manufactured goods of Europe into this country, and thereby force our factory and mill hands to choose between working for European wages and closing up our manufactories. Is that good sense? Is that a wise policy? The Republican policy as laid down by Blaine is to open up the markets of Central and South America and the West Indies for our surplus farm products by means of reciprocal trade, whereby we can pay for all their tropical products which we need, such as coffee, sugar, molasses, fruits, rubber gums, dye stuffs, hides, mixing wools, with our farm and factory productions. Is not this an altogether better scheme than that advocated by Gov. Boies? Is it not the difference between the ideas of a long-headed statesman and a short-sighted demagogue?

Evading a Duel.

A Paris Alderman, or member of the Municipal Council, quarreled with a colleague, upon whom he eventually bestowed a box on the ears. When seconds were sent to him his representatives declared that a duel was out of the question, inasmuch as their principal was blind of an eye. The other Alderman agreed that this would be an insurmountable disadvantage, and therefore did not insist on reparation by arms.

QUIET AGAIN RESTORED.

PEACE AND THE SCRUB-WOMAN HOLD SWAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Ancient and Wearied Warriors, Who Played Circus for the Kaiser Grandson, Sleeping Off the Effects—Famine May Be Added to Russian Hardships—The Air Black with Ill Omens—Spread of the Cholera—Gladstone's Health—The New Liberal Leader.

[*New York Times Cable.*]

LONDON, July 18.—Peace reigns once more at Windsor. The care-taker has resumed her sway over the dreary halls of Buckingham Palace, and the fossil courtiers of St. James, those weary, white, bald-headed old warriors that form the flower of Britain's chivalry, have put off their livery and their brilliant, baggy uniforms and, habited again in the shabby morning dress sacred to the Queen's entourage, are dozing off the effects of the worry, bustle, and excitement of the last ten days. It is long since the latter were so harried. Even the period of the jubilee festivities, all glowing with glittering pageantry as it was, was a time of calm and placid routine by the side of the recent imperial visit.

Wherever the Kaiser may be he is certain to be a war lord at a not far distant time. There has, probably, been no time during the last ten years when the German Emperor could so ill afford to be out of the closest touch of his Ministers, marshals, and allies. The air is thick with ill omens. Famine, disease, and war are raven cries around us. If there be any single cause that could hasten the rupture of the present ruinous armed peace it would be the failure of the Russian harvest, for which recent intelligence prepares us.

Tax-Burdened Russia.

Russia is an immense country, with vast resources and a rapidly growing population. This population is intellectually as backward as the people of Western Europe were in the middle ages. Moreover, it is ground down under the burden of tax upon tax made necessary by the State's enormous military expenditure until it is only held in submission by severe repressive measures. If a famine be added to the present hardships no repressive measures would suffice. Famine was the ultimate determining cause of the French Revolution, and France was not then more seething with disaffection than Russia is today.

It has always been the practice of the Russian rulers, when the internal situation became overwhelmingly critical, to divert the attention of the people from the troubles by appeals to arms. The Czar perhaps does not wish to fight, but he is now probably as fully prepared for war as he can hope to be. France no doubt will strive by every means to restrain him as long as may be, but if the question arose of a possible internal convulsion in Russia the French desire for further preparation would meet with small respect.

The fact that by reason of her shameful persecution of the Jews all the great Jewish financial houses in Western Europe are hostile to Russia and determined to use all the weight of their influence to depress Russian credit greatly complicates the situation. France is anxious to support Russian credit and to enable Russia to play a great part in international politics, but so much French wealth has been recently wasted that it becomes questionable how far Paris banks may be able to counterbalance the Jewish hostility. A possible position of the Russian population between famine at home and war on the border is almost too terrible to contemplate.

Where Could They Obtain Relief?

From what outside charity could they hope to obtain relief? We have no record of any great famine in Russia, though dearth and drought have played havoc all around the skirts of the vast empire at quickly recurrent intervals throughout the last fifty years. In India, between the years 1837 and 1869, 13,500,000 people perished of famine; in China in 1877-'78, 9,500,000; in India in the same year the extent of distress arising from famine may be gathered from the fact that the Mansion House relief fund, opened in London Aug. 15, amounted a few months later to over $516,000, which sum was sent to India in January, 1878. In the following year destructive snow storms in Cashmere were the main cause of famine, entailing terrible loss of life; in 1880 in the huge province of Tauris; in 1887 throughout the whole of Asiaminor and in China in 1887-9, in consequence of the overflowing of Yang-tse and Yellow Rivers, famine decimated the populations of enormous tracts of country; but in each and all of these periods of distress lavish aid for the sufferers was contributed by the great European nations. Russia, it is true, has never helped any foreign country in distress, and now, in her trouble, if it should come, it is difficult to see where she can look for aid.

Spread of Cholera.

Not only in Europe are there germs of trouble in the air. The cholera reports from the shores of the Red Sea are disquieting. In the neighborhood of Mecca itself there is always cholera as at Bombay. The disease is sporadic in this time of fervid faniticism. There is no where any attempt at sanitation, and for an area of many miles around the holy places the ground is foul, the air fetid by reason of the rotting offal, the bones and hides of slaughtered animals unburied, bodies of those who perished within the sight of the shrine, and immense quantities of decayed and decaying rags, the accumulations of many years cast aside by pilgrims, for every worshiper at Mecca casts aside his travel-soiled garments and clothes himself anew before approaching Kaaba.

Of this indescribable mass of corruption the sun, vultures, and hyenas are the only scavengers, and it is only the fierce dry heat that keeps a cover on this vast brooding tank of disease, from which samples are sent to every country in the world when a damp season comes and the lid is lifted off the tank, as now. The native authorities do not attempt to check the evil in its birthplace, but confine their efforts to closing as effectually as may be every outlet to the terror-stricken fugitives.

The cholera has now got over into Africa. It may be baffled by the heat and spread no further than Massowah, where it is being vigorously fought by the Italians, but there are grave fears that the weak condition of the Soudan tribes, who are already suffering terribly from starvation, will attract it if the disease spreads into the interior of the Soudan, where years of riot and oppression have ably prepared the ground. No limit can be fixed to its ravages, nor will any human attempt be made to check it.

Mr. Gladstone's Friends Anxious.

Despite every attempt to conceal it, there is very grave anxiety among his friends as to Mr. Gladstone's health. There is reason to fear that the aged statesman is failing in a degree he does not himself realize or suspect. His friends express a hope that after a period of rest he may be restored to health and be able once again to address an audience, but they allow that months of absolute quiet and abstention from every kind of business and excitement are an imperative necessity to give the ex-Premier some of that astonishing vigor he displayed even a few months ago.

The New Liberal Leader.

It is significant of the fears of Mr. Gladstone's followers for their great leader's strength that the Liberal party has not merely fixed on a successor to him, but the whispered word has gone round within the pale calling for an expression of homage and allegiance to the new chief. It will come as a surprise to all who have followed the political convulsions of that very able but tortuously eccentric rhetorician to learn that this chosen leader is Sir William Harcourt. If after this any room will be left for surprise it will be adequately filled by the announcement that in the Harcourt Cabinet Mr. Labouchere will in all probability hold the portfolio for foreign affairs.

"Blue Monday."

An explanation of the much-dreaded "blueness" of Monday has been afforded by an erudite French observer. He gives it as the result of extended observation that the only nation in which Monday is a day of poor lessons, headaches, scratchy penmanship, and "that tired feeling" generally is the United States. Here he notices that people accustomed to great regularity in eating and other physical habits during the week make a practice of eating a late and unusually large dinner Sunday and in lounging lazily around the house a great portion of the day instead of taking necessary exercise. This of course leads to temporary dyspepsia Monday. The theory is ingenious.

TINPLATE.

President William Weihe Tells How the Game Was Played.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 17.—President William Weihe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who came here to endeavor to settle the trouble in the Niedringhaus Rolling-Mill, talked to a reporter in an interesting strain today.

"It was my purpose," said he, "to try to assist in some kind of settlement of the trouble between the proprietors and the men at the Niedringhaus Rolling-Mill. I have other business in this section, but that was the first consideration, otherwise I should not have come out so soon. But, as you are aware, no settlement could be made because Mr. Niedringhaus turned a deaf ear to reason and refused to confer with our committee. It will now be a fight to the end, so far as the association is concerned."

After explaining the trade technicalities of the trouble President Weihe continued: "A large part of the trouble is in this: When the Tinplate Association, of which Mr. Niedringhaus was a prominent member, went before Congress to have the tariff on tinplate raised its members were afraid to go before the Ways and Means committee themselves, though they did a sight of lobbying. They came to our association and represented that an increase in the tariff would start the tinplate industry on a boom and would be a big thing for us, and they wanted us to help them out. It was necessary, they said, to have us, the laborers, to go before the committee.

"We took in their talk and were really persuaded that it would be a good thing. So we sent committees to appear before the Ways and Means committee, and, in consideration of this work on our part, the Tinplate Association agreed to a tinplate wage schedule by which its members would pay 15 per cent extra for soft steel work and 20 per cent for changed iron and steel. Now they want to crawfish out. They say they cannot manufacture at such a price. They are right—they cannot. Another thing, they will not be able to turn out the amount of tinplate by 1897 called for by the McKinley bill.

"They got the association to help them, and now they want to recede from their agreement with us, and Mr. Niedringhaus, who should be the very last, is the first to try to back out. He is trying to force his mill out of the association, so that when he gets his tinplate works in operation he can employ any sort of labor and, as one of the boys said, 'work things in such a way that he would only pay English prices for labor, which he must do to manufacture tin at a profit.' At the same time, by employing boys and working such a hocus-pocus game as he is now working with the rolling-mill hands, he hopes to make the people believe he is paying protected American prices."

MISS COIT'S CLASSMATES.

The Girls Outranked the Boys, but They Cannot Go to Yale.

NORWICH, Conn., July 18.—Apropos of Miss Irene W. Coit's triumph in successfully passing the Yale examinations, it is noted that for several years the girls in the graduating class at the Norwich Free Academy have invariably surpassed the boys in scholarship. In the graduating class of this year, of which Miss Coit was a member, it was a girl, Miss Adella Webster Bates, who was the first English scholar, and Miss Isabella Sinclair Hill first classical scholar. In the list of "leading scholars in order of rank" the first five names were those of girls; then came that of a boy, who was followed by six girls. Yet none of the girls can go to Yale.

In Miss Coit's large and increasing mail came a letter today from Mr. M. H. Maynard of Marquette, Mich., dated July 11, which contains a translation of the Latin certificate granted by Yale College to Miss Lucinda Foote in 1783, who was the first young lady to apply for admission to the college. It is:

"The President of Yale College to all whom these presents shall come—GREETING: Be it known to you that I have examined Miss Lucinda Foote, 12 years old, and have found that in the learned languages—the Latin and the Greek—she has made commendable progress, giving the true meaning of passages in the Æneid of Virgil, the select orations of Cicero, and in the Greek Testament, and that she is fully qualified, except in regard to sex, to be received as a pupil of the freshman class at Yale.

"Given in the College Library, the 22d of December, 1783. EZRA STILES, President."

It is believed Mr. Maynard has the only copy of the ancient Lucinda Foote certificate. Miss Foote was the elder sister of Gov. and United States Senator Samuel A. Foote of Cheshire, Conn.

SAID HE WAS IN HEAVEN.

The Odd Story of a Boy Who Sleeps Many Days at a Stretch.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 18.—Little Jessie Stritt of Seymour is asleep again. Eighteen months ago he startled the medical fraternity in this part of the State by his continued sleep of twenty-one days. From this he rallied and said to his parents that he had been in heaven, from which place he looked down upon his father while engaged at work in Illinois. He described the exact work in which his father was engaged in an adjoining State while he was asleep.

For four months after this awakening he was natural in his sleep and gained much strength. Some six months ago he informed his mother that he was again going to sleep and, notwithstanding all efforts to keep him awake, did so. He was not aroused for seven days, during all of which time he neither ate nor drank anything. Arousing from this nap, which is now called his short one, he again became natural in his habits and grew very rapidly.

About 11 o'clock yesterday he entered a store and sank upon the floor. Since that time he has been in a profound sleep. He is very pale, breathes regularly, with natural pulsation and not the slightest indication of fever or pain.

WHITE REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTH.

The Movement for Drawing the Color Line Inside the Party's Ranks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—The White Republican League movement which was inaugurated in this State last spring has come to the front again. I. Hendrix McLane, who is said to have financial backing from H. Cabot Lodge and other prominent Eastern Republicans, is at its head. A council was held today and an address issued to voters of the State. The leaders say they are going to push the movement all over the State, and expect to receive large accessions to their ranks from Democrats who, they say, will be elbowed out of their party by the Farmers' Alliance movement. It is understood that the movement will be entirely distinct from the regular Republican organization here, and that it is expected to absorb the old party organization. The negroes will be invited to go into the movement, but only as rank and file.

The indications are that Gov. Tillman, who led the Farmers' Alliance movement to victory last year, will be shelved by the Alliance unless he gives up his opposition to the Subtreasury plan. A man named W. Jasper Talbert, who is Superintendent of the State penitentiary, and is a State Alliance lecturer, is spoken of as the new farmers' Moses.

A Big Scheme of Wyoming Men.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 17.—The Stuker Bros., druggists, and men of some means and big backing; Homer Merrill, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court; Carl Vagner, a merchant and member of the Legislature, and the Bennett Bros., ranchmen and miners, want to put a line of boats on the Green, Grand, and Colorado Rivers. They have organized a company with $25,000 capital, after figuring and prospecting two years. They plan an excursion route, the start to be made at Green River, Utah, and the end and feature to be a trip through the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, explored twenty years ago by Maj. Powell and in 1889 by Frank V. Brown. Lives were lost both times. Brown and Stanton, his engineer, believed a railroad through the cañon feasible. The new company is in earnest. It is the purpose to arrange for portage around the dangerous falls and eddies. The company has a party in the field now.

The Czar Coldly Received.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Politische Correspondens* of Vienna says that the Czar and Czarina had an extremely cold reception in Finland; that a famous Finnish choir was dissolved in order to avoid singing in the presence of their Majesties, and that the populace was sullen.

FOR POSTAL TELEGRAPHY

RESULT OF EDITOR ROSEWATER'S INVESTIGATIONS IN EUROPE.

He Is Satisfied That Government Control of the Lines Results in a Superior Service—How It Works in England and Other Countries—Politics Would Cut No Figure—Private Concerns Looking for Big Profits at Little Expense.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, July 19.—Mr. Edward Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee* is in Paris diligently pursuing inquiries respecting postal telegraphy. Mr. Rosewater was thirteen years in the telegraphic service in both the military and the civilian branches. Last winter he was summoned before a committee of Congress which had been formed to obtain information respecting the advisability of the government buying up or controlling the telegraphic service in the United States. Armed with official letters to the heads of the telegraphic services in England, France, Germany, and Australia, Mr. Rosewater has had an excellent opportunity of judging the benefits which the telegraph service can derive from being under government control. THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on him yesterday and asked him what opinion he had formed from his investigations. In reply he said he was more than ever confirmed in his opinion that the effect of government control was to produce a superior telegraphic service. He said that London employed no less than 3,000 persons in its telegraphic service, whereas in New York there were only 1,200. The object of the English Government was not to make a revenue, but to give the public the best service at the cheapest possible rates. In every place where there were 1,500 persons there was a postal telegraphic service, whereas in the United States many towns with several thousand inhabitants had nothing but a railroad telegraph service. The reason was that as the government already had postoffices established everywhere it would cost but little extra to arrange for telegraphic service. With a private company matters were entirely different. The company would have to hire premises and put in telegraphic service only where it saw a good prospect of the office paying expenses. Thus in England the branch offices were comparatively infinitely more numerous than in the United States.

Not Found in the United States.

It had been said, continued Mr. Rosewater, that the government would be slow in adopting new inventions. As a disproof of that was the fact that in England there was in use an American sextuple machine by which three different telegrams could be sent in opposite directions at once, while no such perfected machine was used in the United States. In London the pneumatic tube was excellent. In Paris he had found the Baudet machine superior to any he had seen, as it printed the message directly on a slip and then passed it on to the form. Here all facilities were given to the press and the government would let out wires for two or three hours daily, or even for five minutes. Furthermore, in London and Paris the wires were laid under ground.

"The political question," said Mr. Rosewater, "has been held up in America as a great objector to postal telegraphy. It is said that it would increase the patronage of the government and become a large political machine. I made a special inquiry on this point. The managers and operators I met were much surprised at the idea of an interference with their political opinions. In one of the largest cities in England an operator said to me: 'I am a Radical and am voting against the government every time. If the Postmaster or any official should attempt to interfere with me and my politics I should soon have a question brought up in Parliament by a Radical member. In this office there are 300 persons and all are divided. There are Liberals, Conservatives, Radicals. We are not allowed to take a prominent part in the political gatherings, but that is all the interference there is.'

Should Buy All the Wires.

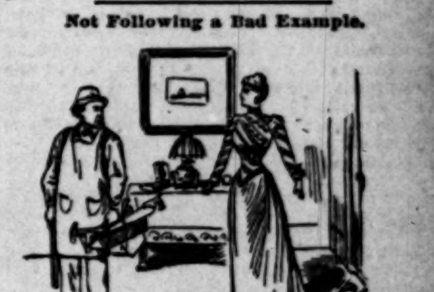
"Moreover," said Mr. Rosewater, "the telegraph operator requires mechanical skill. It would be impossible for any party in power to supplant men on account of their political principles. That idea is all nonsense. Here in France there has never been a question as to the political views of the men. Postal telegraphy is a practical thing for public use. The government can manage it better than any other body. My opinion is that the United States Government should buy up all the commercial wires in the country. The companies are trying all the time to make big profits at small expense. Then what with buying up new lines at almost any price and the consequent watering of stock the public suffer."

THE HYENAS JUMPED ON HIM.

It Was Hard Luck for the Elephant Trainer—The Hyena Man Left.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—William Collins, the trainer and keeper of Sells Brothers' herd of elephants, came near being torn to pieces last evening by the hyenas, and but for the assistance of the circus employés he would have been not only killed but eaten. Collins had been looking after the hyenas in addition to caring for the elephants, as the regular hyena trainer is off on a vacation, and had entered the cage preparatory to taking part in the morning parade. He had just fastened the doorway, or gateway, when the largest animal leaped on him and fastened her teeth in his thigh. Collins pulled his club, which he carried in his belt, but the other hyenas in a trice were on him. He fought and yelled lustily for help, but the rest of the menagerie became so excited that the employés with difficulty located the trouble. Collins had by this time become so exhausted that he was fast going under. The hyenas were beaten almost to death before they relaxed their hold, and after Collins was secured, more dead than alive, the animals went to fighting with one another. They were subdued by a stream from the fire hydrant. Collins will recover, but he was terribly injured.

Not Following a Bad Example.



The Missus—"You oughtn't to leave the floor in such a condition. Why don't you take your chips with you?"

Carpenter—"Who do you take me for—the Prince of Wales?"—*Life.*

Harrison Will Visit Blaine.

The President will go to Vermont in August to attend a Grand Army encampment, and it is highly probable that he will visit Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor. The two men have not met since the departure of the President on his trip across the continent. Mr. Blaine was then in his usual health, and the understanding was that as soon as the President returned the reciprocity treaty which had just been negotiated with Spain should be considered, signed, and promulgated. In a short time, however, Mr. Blaine was prostrated, and the business plans which he and the President had made were all knocked on the head.

Since the President's return it has been a question as to how he should visit Mr. Blaine without appearing to encourage the popular idea that the Secretary is in extremis. He would have gone to New York immediately upon his return here but for that. He saw that any manifestation of sympathy and solicitude would be magnified in the public eye, and hence he had to content himself with the messages sent and received by wire.

But now there is an opportunity to make the Secretary a visit without giving out the impression of uneasiness on his part, and the belief here is that the President will improve it. No pressing business calls the two men together. The new Spanish treaty has been signed, and the next important reciprocity negotiations, which are to be conducted with Canada, are not to begin until October.—*New York World.*

Largest in the World.

The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, which measures 850 miles north and south by 600 miles in width.

LINCOLN'S WEEK OF WAR.

SALMON P. CHASE'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

Inside History of an Interesting Episode of the War—The Surrender of Norfolk and the Blowing Up of the Merrimac—Influence of the President's Personal Presence—How Stanton Surprised the Dignified Gen. Wool.

Janet Chase Hoyt in New York *Tribune:* Mr. Lincoln's one personal campaign against the enemy has never, I think, been more than alluded to by his biographers. It could not, however, be better given to the public than in the simple and graphic words of Mr. Chase as he described this interesting expedition in several long and consecutive letters to his little daughter at school. That in the midst of the arduous and conscientiously performed duties of his most responsible office he could have found time to write regularly and often voluminously to a child suggests a wonderful versatility and kindness that I am only now beginning to appreciate. He dates his letter from the "Revenue cutter Miami, off Fortress Monroe, May 7, 1862," and after some personal talk he goes on as follows:

"I am writing from the cabin of the revenue steamer Miami, just outside of two steam transports loaded with troops, embarked for a proposed attack on Norfolk. We, the President, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Viele, and myself, compose our party, and we left Washington Monday evening just before dusk. Our stanch little vessel bore us rapidly and pleasantly down the river till we were some ten or fifteen miles below Alexandria, when the night, which had come on with a drizzling rain, became so thick and dark that our pilot could not discern the right course. We were therefore obliged to cast anchor and wait for a clearer sky. By 3 o'clock Tuesday we were again on our way. We passed Aquia at daybreak, and at noon found ourselves tossing on the waters of the Chesapeake. It would have amused you to see our luncheon. The President gave it up, and, declaring himself too uncomfortable to eat, stretched himself at length on a locker. The rest of us persisted in eating, but the plates slipped this way and that, the glasses tumbled over and rolled about, and the whole table seemed as topsy-turvey as if some spiritualistic medium were holding a séance. The steamer had now all sails set, and, with the help of wind and steam, was moving handsomely forward at the rate of about twelve knots an hour. But the night began soon to fall; the wind died away; from some cause the fires in the furnace burned out and our progress became too sluggish for our eager wishes. Just then, to fret us the more, the Metamora, with dispatches, shot across our track, and, keeping straight through a shoal, which we were compelled to avoid, shot out of sight. However, between 8 and 9 we reached our destination. Mr. Stanton at once sent a message to Gen. Wool, notifying him of our arrival, and soon the General with some members of his staff came on board. It was now 10 o'clock. After a short conference it was determined that the President, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Wool, Gen. Viele, and myself should visit Commodore Goldsborough and talk to him of the things to be done. As it was not easy to get alongside of the Minnesota in the night with the revenue cutter we took a tug and were soon within hailing distance. 'Ship ahoy!' 'Flagship ahoy!' was shouted. 'What do you want?' came back over the waters. 'Gen. Wool wants to go on board,' was the answer. 'Come round on the port side,' said the voice from the ship, and round on the port side we went, and there were narrow steps up the lofty side and guiding ropes on either hand hardly visible in the darkness.

"The ascent looked to us very high and rather fearful. Etiquette required the President to go up first, and up he went. Etiquette required the Secretary of the Treasury to go next, and I followed, and it did not seem half so bad as it looked. I cannot stop to describe to you the noble ship Minnesota, or to tell you more of the Commodore's greeting except that it was characteristically cordial. Nor shall I tell you of the conference, which related entirely to military or naval movements in connection with the dreaded Merrimac. The next morning (yesterday) we were all up early, and as our breakfast was ordered at 9 Mr. Stanton proposed that we should visit the Vanderbilt. The boat of the Miami was therefore lowered and we put off for the great ship. She was all ready for her encounter with the Merrimac, enormously strengthened about the bow with heavy timbers so as to be little else for many feet—say fifty from her prow—than a mass of solid timber. From the Vanderbilt we sailed round the Monitor and the Stevens, and then back to breakfast. But I must omit from this letter an account of our visit to the Monitor, the Stevens, and the Rip-Raps, of Commodore Goldsborough's coming, and the discussion which followed; of the appearance of the Merrimac and of her disappearance; of the review and the visit to ruined Hampton; how it was determined to attempt the reduction of the batteries at Sewell's Point the next morning; how we—that is, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and I—went to the Rip-Raps; how the fleet moved to the attack; how the roar of the first cannon broke upon a Sabbath silence; how the great guns of the Rip-Raps joined in the fray, throwing enormous shells more than three miles at a discharge; how the Merrimac came down and out; and how the Monitor moved up and quietly waited for her; how the big wooden ships got out of the way that the Minnesota and the Vanderbilt might have a fair sweep at her to run her down; how she would not come up where they could go, and how the Merrimac finally retreated to a point where the Monitor alone could follow her; of our return to the shore and of the embarkation of the troops; all this and much more I must leave untold this morning, for since I wrote the first half of this letter a night is past and the sun of the 8th of May has risen splendidly over Fortress Monroe."

Again Mr. Chase writes on this same 8th of May:

"My letter closed abruptly this morning with a mere synopsis of events. I will now give you a little better idea of what took place yesterday. But first a word about the review of the day before. The appearance of the Merrimac and the possibility of a conflict with her had led to a revocation of the order which had been given for one. But her retirement induced Gen. Wool to propose that we should ride out to camp and see what was to be seen. The President and I rose, while Mr. Stanton and his Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Tucker, went in a carriage. We rode through the camp, Gen. Wool giving orders as we passed along to form the regiments and make ready—we going on meanwhile to the Village of Hampton, which was burned last summer by the order of the insurgent General, Magruder. I never saw such a ruin, bare, blackened, and crumbling walls on every side; the court-house about 200 years old but of remarkable beauty for that period; the old church amid the graves of generations, built of brick brought from England in the good old time—where generation after generation of Virginians have been baptized, confirmed, married, and buried; old habitations, both of the upper and of the lower classes—all were involved in one act of indiscriminate destruction.

"We returned from Hampton feeling saddened. As we crossed the bridge, beyond which the enemy had not come, the contrast was very striking. On this side the residence of John Tyler, a leader in the rebellion, and others hardly less conspicuous, were standing, unharmed by the soldiers of the Union; on that side public and private edifices alike were involved in remorseless destruction by a General of the rebellion. On returning to the camp we found the troops were all prepared. Word was given to march in review, and on they came. It was inspiring to see them marching by so orderly and so strong. The President, who rode along their line uncovered, inspired great enthusiasm. It is delightful, by the way, to observe everywhere the warm affection felt and expressed for the President. After the review we returned to headquarters, where a consultation took place which resulted in an order from the President to Flag-Officer Goldsborough to send the Galena and two gunboats up the James River toward Richmond with Capt. Rogers, who behaved so gallantly at Port Royal, in command, and so closed the day.

"Yesterday morning we came ashore early, having been brought down by a tug. The President summoned Commodore Goldsborough, and it was then determined that an attack should be made on Sewell's Point. After the order had been given, the President, Mr. Stanton, and I went over to the Rip-Raps in a tug to observe its execution. The Seminole took the lead, followed by the San Jacinto, the Dakota, and finally the Susquehanna, whose Captain, Lardner, was the commanding officer of the vessels engaged. With these ships were the Monitor and the little gunboat Stevens. By and by the Seminole reached her position and a belch of smoke and a report like distant thunder announced that the cannonading had begun. Then came the guns from the Rip-Raps, where we were, and soon the Monitor and Stevens joined. In a short time the shell battery on the extreme point was silenced and the attack was directed against a battery inside the point, nearer Norfolk. While this was going on smoke curled up over the woods on Sewell's Point, and each man said to his neighbor, "There comes the Merrimac," and sure enough the Merrimac was coming. Before she had made her appearance we had left the Rip-Raps and had reached the landing on the way to headquarters, and just as we were going ashore the monster came slowly over from behind the point and all the big wooden vessels began to head off. The Monitor and the Stevens, however, held their ground. The Merrimac came on slowly, and in a little while there was a clear space of water between her and the Monitor. Then the great Rebel terror paused, turned back, and, having finally obtained a safe position, became stationary. This was the end of the battle, and the result—nothing. One certainty is, however, that the Merrimac does not want to fight, and won't fight if it can help it, except with more advantage than it is likely to have in its favor. This has been a very interesting day. I will write more tomorrow."

A letter dated May 11, and written by Mr. Chase "on board the Baltimore," runs thus:

"I closed my letter to you with an account of the bombardment. That was thought to have showed the inutility of an attempt to land at Sewell's Point while the Merrimac lay watching it, and the next question was, what could be done? Three plans only seemed feasible—first, to send all troops that could be spared to Burnside and let him come in upon Norfolk from the south; second, to send them up the James River to aid Gen. McClellan; or, third, to seek another landing place out of reach of the Merrimac. In this state of things I offered to take the Miami and a tug of less draught, capable of putting in nearer shore, and make an examination of the coast. Gen. Wool and Col. Cram offered to go with me, and we soon arrived opposite a point which I mark 'a' on the poor draught I send you—don't laugh at it—and sent a boat's crew ashore to find out the depth of water. The boats went very near land, and then, to our great surprise, pulled rapidly away. When they returned the mystery was explained. They had seen an enemy's picket, and had pulled off to avoid being fired at. It was plain enough that there was no use in landing there to be fired at by a superior force; so the order was given to return to the fortress; but just as we were going away a white flag was seen waving over the sand bank and Gen. Wool ordered it to be answered. So a bed-sheet was fastened to a line and run up. Thereupon a number of colored women and children appeared on shore. Fearing an ambush, however, two boats went ashore with crews well armed, and pretty soon I saw Col. Cram talking to the people. These simple folk and the men on horseback were the enemy who had alarmed our men. But we had made one important discovery. A good and convenient landing place some four miles distant from Fortress Monroe, capable of receiving any number of troops and communicating with Norfolk by quite passable roads. When I got back to Fortress Monroe I found the President had been studying a chart with a pilot, and thought there was a nearer landing which he wished to inspect at once; so we started again and soon reached the shore, taking with us twenty armed men as an escort. The large boat from the Rip-Raps was manned with men fully armed, but before starting several horsemen who seemed to be soldiers of the enemy appeared. The Miami's guns were turned on shore and I asked the President if we should open fire; he replied negatively, as we had found what we wanted, another good landing—which, however, proved to be not much nearer than the one we had already discovered, and as Gen. Wool preferred the latter, it was determined that an advance on Norfolk should be immediately made from that point. It was now night, but the work proceeded with great rapidity. Two regiments were sent off, others were ordered to follow. Col. Cram went down to make a bridge of boats to the landing and I placed the Miami at his disposal to protect the troops. Gen. Wool asked me to accompany him on the expedition, and the next morning I was up early. We breakfasted at 6 and got away as promptly as possible. When we reached the shore we found that a considerable body of troops had already gone forward. I then took the tug and went along the shore where the President's boat had attempted to land the night before and found it only half a mile distant. I then returned to the Miama and found that the General had gone ashore. I followed and met Gen. Viele, who gave me a horse, and we were not long in getting as far as I had been with the President and even some distance beyond; here we found traces showing plainly that the enemy had withdrawn but a few hours previously. Returning, I made report to Gen. Wool. Mr. Stanton had arrived in the meanwhile and asked me to go with the expedition. I accordingly asked Gen. Wool for a squad of dragoons and for permission to ride on ahead with Gen. Viele.

"After about five miles we came up with the rear of the advance and soon heard artillery firing in the front. As we continued we met Gens. Mansfield and Weber returning, the bridge which we expected to cross having been burned. Returning together, we met Gen. Wool, who determined to leave a guard on this route and take another to Norfolk. There was now a good deal of confusion, to remedy which Gen. Wool—to whom I now attached myself as a sort of volunteer aid—sent Gen. Mansfield to Newport News to bring forward his brigade and then divided his own troops into two brigades, assigning Gen. Viele to the command of one and Gen. Weber to the other. Affairs now went much better. The cavalry, under Maj. Dodge, were in the advance—Gen. Wool and his staff next—then a body of sharpshooter skirmishers—then the main body of Viele's brigade—then Weber's. We stopped everybody from whom we could obtain information, and it was not long before we were told that the camp where we expected the enemy would fight if anywhere had just been evacuated and the barracks fired. This agreeable news was confirmed by the arrival of one of Maj. Dodge's dragoons, who told us that the cavalry were already in the enemy's abandoned camp. We soon arrived ourselves within the work—a very strong one—defended by many heavy guns, of which twenty-one remained in position. The troops, as they came on through the entrance, gave cheer after cheer, and were immediately formed into line for the March to Norfolk, now but two miles distant. Gen. Wool now invited Gen. Viele, Gen. Weber, and Maj. Dodge to ride with us in front, and so we proceeded until we met a deputation of the city authorities who formally surrendered the city.

"We—Gen. Wool and myself—then entered a carriage with two of the deputies and Gen. Viele went with the others, and so we drove into the town and to the City Hall, where the General completed his arrangements for taking possession of the city. These being completed, and Gen. Viele being left in charge as Military Governor, Gen. Wool and myself set out on our return. It was sundown when we left Norfolk, 10 o'clock when we arrived at the landing, and nearly 12 when we reached Fortress Monroe. The President had been greatly alarmed for our safety by the report of Gen. Mansfield as he went by Newport News, and you can imagine his delight when we told him Norfolk was ours. Mr. Stanton soon came in and was equally delighted; he fairly embraced Gen. Wool. For my part, I was very tired, and glad enough to get to bed. This morning Flag Officer Goldsborough arrived at 7 o'clock and astonished and gratified us all by telling us that the Confederates had set fire to the Merrimac and had blown her up. After visiting the spot where the suicide had been performed to make sure of the access to Norfolk by water, our prow was turned homeward, and, touching a moment at the fortress, we kept on our way toward Washington, where we hope to arrive for breakfast tomorrow.

"So ends a week's brilliant campaign by the President, for I feel sure that if he had not gone down Norfolk would have still been in the possession of the enemy, and the Merrimac as grim and defiant and as much of a terror as ever. The whole coast is now virtually ours, for there is no port which the Monitor and Stevens cannot take.

"My campaign, too, is over. Good-by. Send these letters to Katie. Your affectionate father. S. P. C."

The scene, when Gen. Wool and Secretary Chase returned with their report to the President, must have been a funny one. Mr. Stanton had, it seems, gone to bed, but Mr. Lincoln, unable to sleep through anxiety, was still up when the party returned. He was greatly relieved and delighted when they arrived with the good tidings of the surrender of the city, and sent at once to awaken Mr. Stanton, who, not waiting to don his garments, rushed at once into the room, and throwing his arms around the astonished and dignified Gen. Wool, gave him a vigorous bear's hug in his thankfulness and enthusiasm.

HARVEST ALMOST ENDED.

ILLINOIS WHEAT YIELDED EXCELLENTLY IN MANY COUNTIES.

More Rain and Warmer Weather Generally Required in Order to Insure a Good Corn Crop—Reports from All Sections of the State—Wisconsin Crops Said to Be in Fair Condition—Missouri Corn Clean and Growing Well—The Outlook Unchanged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois weather service, in coöperation with the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, reviews the weather throughout the State for the week ending July 17, as follows:

The temperature of the last week has been below the normal throughout the State; at the Central office the deficiency was nearly 6° daily. In the central counties the rainfall has been generally above a seasonable average, but in the Northern and Southern counties the amount of precipitation has been generally deficient. An average amount of sunshine prevailed.

Following are extracts from the detailed reports of the observers in the counties indicated to John Craig, the observer in charge at this station:

Bond—Harvest is about over; corn doing well, but needs rain. Rainfall, .18 inch.

Clarke—Rain badly distributed in the county; corn and pastures suffering; haying well along, will be short and light; wheat thrashing in full blast, yields well, some places it averages 30 bushels to the acre. Rainfall, .18 inch.

Clay—Oats nearly all cut; fine weather for making hay; too cool for corn; rain badly needed.

Champaign—Rain needed for corn; wheat making from 15 to 30 bushels per acre; oats about harvested, will make an average yield. Rainfall, .62 inch.

Douglas—Light rain 14th, more needed to revive pastures; hay is being harvested in fine condition, but will be a light crop; most of the wheat thrashed, quality good.

Fulton—Farmers busy thrashing wheat, will make from 18 to 25 bushels per acre; oats being cut, crop fair. Rainfall, .50 inch.

Gallatin—No rain during week; corn growth retarded by cool weather.

Hamilton—No rain during week; pastures drying up to some extent; wheat thrashing going on; corn late, but standing the drought well.

La Salle—Corn looks well, but it is not as far advanced as usual at this time of the year, due largely to the cool nights which have prevailed during the last two or three weeks. Rainfall .18 inch.

McHenry—Rye nearly all cut and promises a good yield; tame hay will be all in this week and is an extra good crop; corn is a good color and is growing fast, the earliest planted is just tasseling out. Rainfall .25 inch.

Pike—Corn needs rain; if we do not have some soon it will dry out, as it is nearly ready to tassel. Rainfall .05 inch.

Peoria—Rainfall 1.12 inch.

Perry—A severe drought now afflicts this county; pastures are nearly dried up and corn and potatoes are suffering for rain; hay is about finished; thrashing progressing rapidly. Rainfall .10 inch.

Pope—No rain during week; thrashing in progress with yield as anticipated; oats all harvested; fruits of all kinds plentiful.

Piatt—Weather too cool for corn; more rain needed for pastures, which are drying up, water failing. Rainfall .66 inch.

Randolph—Weather of the last week favorable for hay making and putting up oats; this week will about finish cutting and stacking both crops; there is not enough of wheat thrashed yet to give an average, but what little there has been ranges from 10 to 25 bushels. I think many fields will make from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; rain is needed badly for corn and pastures. Rainfall .18 inch.

Richland—Corn is not doing so well on account of the dry cool weather. Rainfall .02 inch.

St. Clair—Hay all cut; corn needs rain; farmers busy thrashing wheat, crop turns out pretty good. Rainfall .20 inch.

Stephenson—Weather too cool; corn beginning to tassel out; oats beginning to turn; the hay crop will be heavy; pastures are good and stock doing nicely. Rainfall .30 inch.

Sangamon—Corn in fine condition, but needs warm weather; late rains of great benefit. Rainfall 2.74 inch.

CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS.

They Appear Well Except in Two or Three Counties—Sunshine Needed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—Appended is the weekly weather-crop bulletin for Wisconsin. It is made up by the coöperation of the State weather service and the United States Weather Bureau and covers the week ending July 18:

Reports from correspondents indicate a fair condition of crops in all sections of the State except through Sheboygan, Washington, Ozaukee, Manitowoc, and Fond du Lac Counties. In that section little or no rain has fallen.

The sunshine during the week has been about the average, but the weather has been too cool, especially for corn, which, owing to late planting, is behind the season.

Haying is about finished in the southern counties, and about one-half in the central and northern. General reports show from one-half to two-thirds crop, with quality good. Harvesting has fairly begun, and as a whole the grain crop is short. Oats especially will be light, as many fields are affected by rust and will not head out. Some rust is reported in wheat, barley, and potatoes, but the trouble is not general. Chinch-bugs are working considerable damage to wheat and barley, especially in Jefferson County, and are even attacking some fields of corn.

Small fruits have been injured by the cool weather, and the yield will not be near what was promised a week ago. Reports from the blueberry region indicate not more than one-fifth the average crop. Apples will be a short crop in the southern portion, having been injured by cold rains.

A disastrous hailstorm in southwestern Outagamie County is reported. Grain of all kinds was totally destroyed. Pastures and meadows have the resemblance of plowed fields. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed and blown down, and fences leveled to the ground.

Corn Clean and Growing Fast.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture furnishes the following weather and crop bulletin for the week ending July 18: "The rainfall has been above the normal in the western, below in the southeastern, and normal in the central and northeastern sections of the State. The sunshine was normal and the temperature was below the normal. Corn is generally clean and growing fast. In the southeast, while not suffering, it is needing rain; elsewhere it has plenty of moisture. Wheat is being thrashed. The outlook is about the same as reported last week, except the amount abandoned is less than expected. The hay harvest is well advanced with prospects for an unusually large crop of excellent quality. Berries and peaches turn out well."

Singular Prussian Law.

One of the most remarkable measures enacted by the Prussian Landtag during the session which has just been brought to a close is a law providing for compensation to agriculturists for damage done to their crops by game. The damage is not to be paid by the owners of the game, who almost invariably belong to territorial nobility, both great and small, but by the other agriculturists, farmers, and peasants whose crops the game has refrained from injuring on that particular occasion.

This extraordinary method of squaring accounts must be attributed to the fact that the majority in the Prussian Landtag is composed almost entirely of petty territorial nobility—the so-called Rittergutsbesitzer. But it is incredible that a man so enlightened and progressive as the present Emperor of Germany should have given his sanction to a law which, in the words of the old proverb, "robs Peter to pay Paul." Indeed, under its provisions, it will become more profitable to have one's crops injured by game than to have them left undamaged.—*Toronto Mail.*

Blaine's Ideal Policy.

Reciprocity has been his hobby, as all the world has known, but disclosure of his plans in full would be a surprise to the public. Their magnitude has been a source of wonder to Mr. Harrison, who was unable to grasp the idea. The policy Mr. Blaine would have followed in pursuit of his reciprocity theory was bold even for him. In his mind's eye he has seen the people of a hemisphere bound together almost as of a nation. He has never sought reciprocity with Canada, but has expected it to come about unsought; and, perhaps, more than reciprocity. To him Canada was "an apple on a swinging limb, which would fall into his lap when ripe if he waited; but which would spring out of reach if he stood on tip-toe to touch it." But, turning to the South, a vigorous and aggressive policy was suggested. To be untiring and persistent, leaving nothing undone to extend our trade and influence to all nations of Central and South America and to all the islands about us, was his ideal policy. To have a brilliant idea coldly analyzed, modified, and boiled down to fit a commonplace perception has irritated him beyond expression.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

To Tell When Life Is Extinct.

The French Academy of Sciences ten or fifteen years ago offered a prize of £1,600 for the discovery of some means by which even the inexperienced might at once determine whether in a given case death had ensued or not. A physician obtained the prize for having discovered the following well-known phenomenon: If the hand of the suspected dead person is held toward a candle or other artificial light with the fingers extended and one touching the other, and one looks through the spaces between the fingers toward the light, there appears a scarlet red color where the fingers touch each other, due to the blood still circulating, it showing itself through the tissues which have not congested. When life is entirely extinct the phenomenon of scarlet space between the fingers at once ceases. The most extensive and thorough trials established the truth of this observation.

COST OF CANADIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

How Vast Sums Have Been Squandered—A Losing Game—Reciprocity the Only Remedy.

Toronto *Globe:* It is interesting, in view of the revelations at Ottawa, to take stock of some of our capital expenditures and see what we have got for them. According to the Railway Statistics for 1890 the federal government, provincial governments, and municipalities of the Dominion have spent or promised to railways completed and under construction the sum of $189,720,000. That was up to June 30 of last year. The amount will very soon reach $200,000,000. In addition we had spent $70,000,000 on canals and minor public works, including the acquisition of the Northwest, up to June 30 of the previous year.

We have built or acquired in the Maritime provinces a railway system owned and operated by the government—the Inter-Colonial, the Eastern Extension, and the Prince Edward Island road—at a cost of $52,000,000. It does not pay running expenses and never will. It is conducted not on commercial so much as on philanthropic principles, rates that are not living rates being granted for the purpose of booming coal mines and other interests. A number of branch roads, some controlled in whole or in part by members of Parliament and their relations, have been subsidized for the purpose of "developing trade" for it. But how can you develop trade unless you develop population, and how can you expect population to grow when it is prevented by tariffs from making the most of its labor and resources? Every year with the regularity of the spring tides the best of the young men and young women pull up stakes and cross the frontier. New England is full of "provincials," restored by the curious irony of fate to the home from which their loyalist ancestors fled at the disruption of the Anglo-Saxon family. American pulpits, universities, shipping, farms, factories profit by their intelligence and energy; but they are worse than lost to us, for they draw friends and parents after them in constantly increasing droves. The Canadian taxpayer, in short, has constructed and is operating this huge system at a loss of $3,000,000 a year for the benefit of a region that is simply a breeding-ground for the United States. The government is extending it as if to augment the drain. A government road has been built from the Strait of Canso into Cape Breton, some ninety-eight miles, at a cost of $4,000,000, including $980,000 for throwing a bridge across the Grand Narrows; while, as Senator Power said the other day, we have just finished another government line, known as the Oxford and New Glasgow, at a cost of over $2,000,000, counting the vote recently passed, "to take away business from the Intercolonial." In all $58,000,000 of borrowed money lies sunk in government roads, which scarcely pay for axle-grease, and by way of destroying the last chance of obtaining a return from the main work we have subsidized a more direct route through foreign soil at a capitalized cost of $3,000,000 more. The Chignecto Ship railway is part of the same insane waste. "This scheme," says Mr. Power, a Halifax man, "is one that cannot be of benefit to any part of the country. It may be some advantage to American fishermen who are trying to get home in the fall of the year, but I doubt if they will use it very much." This preposterous enterprise, an election dodge of Tupper's, brings the unproductive outlay up to $62,000,000 in the Maritime Provinces alone, though it may be argued that the Intercolonial is to some extent a Quebec work. Then we have the Harvey-Salisbury link under consideration which the Chief Engineer says will cost $2,300,000 by one route and $2,230,000 by another, and there is the tunnel under the sea between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island which will cost anywhere from five to twenty millions, to say nothing of the government bonuses given to the bankrupt roads controlled by private companies which, it is now proposed, shall be taken over by the Dominion and tacked on to the Intercolonial to swell the annual deficit.

Across the line population has poured in from Europe at an astonishing rate, and with it European capital ready to take hold of every half-feasible undertaking on private account. Canada, on the other hand, has had to be content with a slender immigration, a big hole in which has been made by the exodus of native-born inhabitants. British capital has done a good deal for us by private investment, but nothing in comparison with what it has done and is doing for the United States. In order to keep step with our great competitor, therefore, we have been obliged to pledge the public credit for these vast amounts, which constitute a mortgage, covering the whole field of Federal, Provincial, and municipal finance, upon the present and future of the country. The question is whether we have not forged a ball and chain for our feet that must soon throw us out of the race.

It is said that so long as our creditors are willing to stand it we need not walk the floor and fret; but that sounds mighty like the philosophy of a rogue. We put it to any man of intelligence if there is not something wrong in a policy which, after all this wasteful expenditure, has left the Eastern provinces poor with a stationary population amid a wealth of coal, iron, forest, and seaboard not surpassed on the continent. Can that be a sound economic system under which men and women are fleeing from these splendid resources and from these prodigal efforts on the part of the Treasury to keep them at home? How much longer can we afford to maintain a hopeless fight against nature, aggravated and rendered all the more costly by the presence of such carrion birds as those now on exhibition at Ottawa?

A HAUNTED WHITE OAK.

Under Its Branches Twelve Men Were Shot to Death.

Near New Holland, Ga., there is a little swamp near the road. At its edge stands a large white oak tree. Years ago this spot was often pointed out as the scene of the murder of twelve men, and the place bore the reputation of being haunted. It was said the rattling of chains and groans and prayers for mercy could be distinctly heard by passers-by. No one ever stopped to investigate, as we can testify from personal experience, having heard the groans some fourteen years ago, and having done some of the most distinguished traveling in all our eventful career.

But to the story, as told in the New York *Dispatch.* Howard Thompson was a witness to the killing, which occurred in 1863, he being about 10 years old at the time. The killing was done by Bob and Ben Jordan of Pickens County and the murdered men were deserters who had been arrested in Gilmer County.

While the Jordan boys were in the Confederate army a crowd of deserters visited the house of their father, assaulted their sister and the wife of Bob Jordan, and carried their father, who was about 70 years old, through the mountains a distance of sixty miles, and subjected him to many shocking cruelties. Then the Jordan boys returned home and began their record of killing. Every man known to be a deserter or sulker became a victim of their unerring rifles. Bob kept a list of the names and dates in a small book. He was pursued one day, and in crossing a river lost his book. It contained 125 names. After that he kept no record. This was before the killing near Gainesville.

Bob and Ben Jordan became recruiting officers and arrested twenty-six men in Gilmer County and started with them to the front. On the way two escaped, and twenty-four were lodged in Gainesville Jail. Next morning the Jordans picked out twelve who, they had the best reason to believe, had been implicated in the outrages upon their family and chained them together and marched them to this white oak tree on the New Holland road. They stood them up in a row, and Bob Jordan marched along the line with a large army pistol and shot them with his own hand, one at a time. Some fell on their knees and prayed, while others looked their slayer straight in the face and died with an oath on their lips. Among the number was a fragile boy about 15, who was chained to a very large man.

The boy was shot first, and the man supported him in a standing posture until he himself was shot, when they fell to the ground together.

Those twelve men were hastily buried in a trench dug upon the spot, but after the war they were exhumed by the Federal authorities and removed to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

After the war Bob Jordan was shot to death in Florida by a weak, sickly young man upon whom he was imposing. Ben was stabbed to death in a barroom in Texas. The spot where the killing occurred is now in cultivation, but the old tree still remains.

Wooden Spoons.

A very extensive domestic industry in Russia consists of the manufacture of wooden spoons, which are made to the amount of 30,000,000 annually. They are nearly all made of birch.

29TH WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 DEARBORN-ST.,

At the Close of Business July 18, 1891.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$ 97,324.90
Real estate loans		75,625.00
Stocks and bonds		30,092.75
Furniture and fixtures		4,039.34
Expense		2,666.46
Collections		2,185.00
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$38,228.33	
Due from banks	41,574.58	
Cash and cash items	13,610.95	
		93,413.86
Total		$305,347.31

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		2,398.92
Savings deposits	$49,961.77	
Checking deposits	49,663.85	
Certified checks	12.75	
Cashier's checks	3,310.02	
		102,948.39
Total		$305,347.31

Savings and checking accounts solicited. None too large. None too small.

C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-P.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest. H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property
at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,

120 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

60 ACRES AT HARVEY

At $600.00 Per Acre.

Address W 39, - - - Tribune Office

OFFICE DALY MINING COMPANY,
Mills Building, 15 Broad-st.,
New York, June 17, 1891.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.—A dividend of Twenty-five (25) cents per share has been declared for June, payable on the 31st inst. Transfer books close 25th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Carette—$5,500 cash buys 110 shares of Russell Street Carette stock. Par value, $11,000; our price, to an immediate customer, is $5,500 cash—just half price. A big bargain. SCOTT & GAGE, 43 Clark St., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The developments of the last week have not been particularly significant from a business standpoint, but for the most part they have been of a character indicating improvement in trade later on. Perhaps the most striking feature of the situation has been the almost absolute and complete cessation of speculation. On the New York Stock Exchange dealings have dwindled down to 60,000 or 70,000 shares of stocks per day, and on the Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Exchanges a similar condition of speculation might have been observed. This dullness is to a certain extent due to the fact that it is midsummer, when speculation is always light, but not for years has the stagnation been so complete as now, and to render the condition of general apathy still more inexplicable the shrewdest observers admit that not in years has there been the promise of a conjunction of so many favorable factors, among which may be mentioned large crops at home, short crops abroad, ensuing remunerative prices, and the promise of fairly easy money during the heavy crop movement of the fall months.

The fact that speculation lags is certainly favorable for general business in one respect. It leaves the surplus money of the country in the banks subject to the call of legitimate trade. Not since 1888 have the banks of the country been at this season of the year in so strong a position as now. The surplus reserve of the associated banks of New York City, for instance, is three times as large as it was at this time last year. It is now $18,496,675, against $5,702,400 July 19, 1890, and $7,254,825 July 20, 1889. This comparison would seem to foreshadow fairly easy money during the period of greatest demand now setting in, particularly in view of the facts the extension of the 4½s will add to the circulation $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 additional, that the Treasury issues nearly $5,000,000 silver certificates monthly, and that the heavy shipments of our cereals already contracted for is certain to bring gold from abroad early in September.

The foreign situation is not altogether settled yet, but it is believed that the troubles of the English investors in the South American bubble reached their climax last fall and that, while a few banks in South America may fail and the situation in that country continue disturbed, it will have little further bearing on the monetary affairs of this country. The heavy exports of gold from this country have not only paid off our debit balance, but have placed the big banks of England, France, and Germany in a much stronger position than they were at this time last year. A statement has just been received showing the condition of the three great banks of Europe as compared with the corresponding time last year. The Bank of England exhibits a gain of $27,734,635 gold. The Bank of France has an increase of $9,588,580 gold and $161,069 silver. The Imperial Bank of Germany displays an increase of $40,674,000 gold and a decrease in silver of $19,029,000. The three banks together exhibit in comparison with the corresponding date last year an increase of $77,597,215 gold and a decrease in silver of $18,867,931. One year ago the three banks exhibited an excess of gold over silver of $182,530,138. At present the excess of gold over silver stands at $278,995,284. It is an interesting fact that the increase in gold by the three banks about equals the aggregate gold exports from this country. The fear that this country will drift to a silver basis is at the bottom of a good deal of the hesitation that now possesses investors and capitalists, and the foregoing figures establish the fact that the three greatest banks in Europe are increasing their gold holdings at the expense of this country, and, further, are decreasing their silver holdings, while this country is increasing its silver money at the rate of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 per year.

The general situation shows improvement as the season advances. Merchants are beginning to receive large orders from the West. Clearing-house statistics are more favorable than heretofore, and the money which has been piled up at Eastern financial centers is again beginning to find its way into the farmers' hands. As it is the farmer's purchases in exchange for his products that makes business boom the fact that the farmer will probably make more money in the aggregate this year than in any year for a decade inclines the business community to be sanguine of great activity later on.

During last week the Chicago speculative produce markets were rather quiet, particularly during the early part of the week. There was an apathy on the part of the foreigners that led to distrust, and a lack of confidence that interfered with the speculative business. Along with the suspicion that the foreigners were selling was an uncertainty as to the financial standing of a number of the large buyers of grain, and there were also reports as to possible financial complications that might involve large houses outside of the grain business. Aside from the unpleasant condition of affairs on the other side the crop outlook in this country was excellent, the reports from the winter wheat districts showing satisfactory progress in thrashing, while in the Northwest the conditions for a large crop of excellent quality were almost unparalleled. In the face of all these things, which might have been expected to discourage buyers, the foreigners continued their purchases, the export business from the Atlantic ports having been one of the features of the week. The persistence of the foreigners in this respect finally attracted the attention of the speculators at home and during the last days of the week there was some improvement in prices. Saturday there was more talk of financial complications abroad, and the failure of a London bank was responsible for some weakness, but the foreign crop prospects were not so favorable, Russian advices being especially bullish, and the feeling at the close was firm.

Corn has been strong in spite of large receipts. There was a large movement of the cash property to the East, where the shortage in July and August contracts is a very large one, and this has kept the market here well cleaned up. In the Chicago speculative market there has been rather free covering of July shorts that has contributed to the strength and helped advance the price. The movement from the country is not as large as was expected, farmers as a rule holding what little they may have for an advance.

Provisions astonished the professional speculators by a sharp advance late in the week, due to the fact that the run of hogs was much lighter than was anticipated, and to the action of France in removing the restrictions upon the American hog. As there was a very large short interest here, made up largely of the professional speculators in grain, the rush to cover brought about quite an advance. The figures presented by the *Price Current* indicate that the stocks of provisions through the country are being reduced fully as fast as during previous years, and it does not now look as if the supplies at the beginning of the winter packing season would be unusually large except perhaps in the case of pork.

FINANCIAL.

The money market continues reasonably easy, and but for the fact that withdrawals for country use are expected before long on quite a large scale rates would doubtless be materially lower than those now quoted by the banks. The dullness of speculation has reduced the demand for call loans to a minimum, but the requirements for legitimate purposes are quite as large in Chicago as for the corresponding period last year. The bank clearings are now showing a moderate gain, and the best feature of the improvement is the fact that none of it is due to speculative activity.

The New York bank statement Saturday was a genuine surprise. Instead of the expected decrease, or, at best, moderate gain, the surplus reserve showed an increase of $3,947,650, swelling the excess of reserve above the legal limit to $18,489,425. The increase in loans was only $475,000, while deposits gained $6,015,400. The statement was regarded as a favorable one from a stock-market point of view for the reason that it indicates that the New York banks are now better prepared for the fall drain of currency than they have been at the corresponding time for several years. It was remarked, however, that the gain in deposits and the small increase in loans indicated a slackening up of business and that the increase in the reserve was largely timid money belonging to cautious people.

The *Financial Chronicle* in its weekly review yesterday said: "The banks gained from the interior $1,085,000, and from the Subtreasury $1,900,000; total gain, $2,985,000. One hundred and thirty-one roads for the month of May decreased in net earnings $606,782, equal to 3.49 per cent. Eighty roads for the first week of July increased in gross earnings $547,717, equal to 9.39 per cent."

The following is the weekly statement of the New York banks:

	July 11.	*July 18.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$392,003,500	$392,479,000	Inc. $ 475,500
Deposits	402,795,500	408,810,900	Inc. 6,015,400
Circulation	3,670,500	3,732,300	Inc. 61,800
Legal tend.	49,905,500	53,092,600	Inc. 3,185,100
Specie	65,333,400	67,599,800	Inc. 2,266,400
Reserve	115,240,900	120,692,400	Inc. 5,451,100
R'serve req.	100,608,875	102,202,725	Inc. 1,593,850
Surplus	14,542,025	18,489,675	Inc. 3,947,650

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	140
American	117	United States	57

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	117⅞	U. S. 4½s reg	100¼
do. 4s coup	117⅞	do. 4½s coup	100¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 2½@3½ per cent, call loans are 5 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 18—Closing—Consols, money, 95 3-16; do account, 95¼; United States 4s, 119¾; do 4½s, 102½; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 30¼; Erie seconds, 100; Illinois Central, 96¼; Mexican ordinary, 34½; New York Central, 102; Pennsylvania, 51½; Reading, 14⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅜. Bar silver, 46d per ounce. Money, ½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 18.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.50; Adams Con., $1.85; Aspen, $2.00; Best and Belcher, $1.75; Con. Cal. and Va., $4.40; Deadwood, $1.00; Gould & Curry, $11.00; Hale & Norcross, $1.35; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $3.20; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, $1.75; Sierra Nevada, $1.70; Union Con., $1.85; Yellow Jacket, $1.30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 55c; Bulwer, 30c; Best and Belcher, $1.80; Bodie Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, $1.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.20; Crown Point, 90c; Gould and Curry, $1.10; Hale and Norcross, $1.35; Mexican, $1.55; Mono, 25c; Mount Diablo, $2.25; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $2.55; Potosi, $2.75; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Union Consolidated, $1.70; Utah, 50c; Yellow Jacket, $1.45; Commonwealth, 40c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 60c; North Belle Isle, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Mining stocks. Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.25; Atlantic, $16.00; Boston and Montana, $45.00; Calumet and Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $1.00; Kearsarge, $12.00; Osceola, $37.50; Quincy, $106.00; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; Tamarack, $151.00; Anniston Land company, $30.00; San Diego Land company, $18.00; West End Land company, $18.62½; Bell Telephone, $188.00; Lamson Store S., $18.25; Centennial Mining, $14.50; New England Telephone and Telegraph, $51.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.50.

THE MARKETS.

The markets Saturday were more active and quite unsettled. Wheat was firm under the influence of the large cash demand. Corn was influenced by free offerings from holders anxious to realize.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

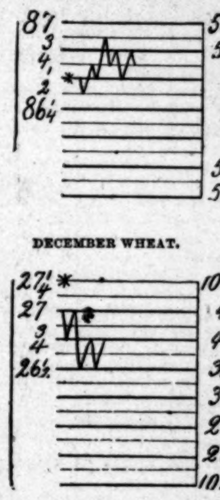
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	*Range Saturday.*		*Closed Saturday.*
WHEAT.				
July	$ 85⅞	$ 85⅞@	87	$ 86¼
September	83⅝	83¾@	84¼	83⅞
December	86½	86⅛@	86⅞	86⅞
CORN.				
July	$ 58¼	$ 57½@	59	$ 58
September	52¾	51¼@	53¼	52¼
Year	42⅞	42⅜@	43⅜	42¾
OATS.				
July	$ 34½	$ 34 @	34⅞	$ 34¾
August	27⅞	27 @	27½	27⅜
September	27¼	26½@	27	26⅞
MESS PORK.				
September	$11.15	$11.15	@11.50	$11.20
October	11.20	11.25	@11.45	11.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	$ 6.55	$ 6.55	@ 6.60	$ 6.55
October	6.65	6.65	@ 6.67½	6.65
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	$ 6.67½	$ 6.70	@ 6.77½	$ 6.70
October	6.80	6.80	@ 6.85	6.80

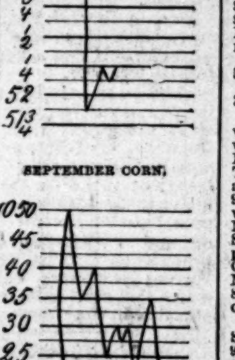
The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	*August.*	*Sept.*
No. 2 wheat	$ 87⅞	$ 88⅞	$ 90
No. 2 corn	38⅛	38½	38⅞
No. 2 oats	33½	30⅞	29⅞
Mess pork	11.20	......	10.25
Lard	5.77½	5.80	5.92½
Short ribs	5.00	......	5.15

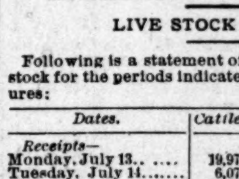
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, and September corn, oats, and pork July 18. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



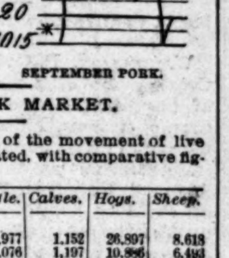
DECEMBER WHEAT.



SEPTEMBER CORN.



SEPTEMBER OATS.



SEPTEMBER PORK.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Receipts—				
Monday, July 13	19,977	1,152	26,897	8,618
Tuesday, July 14	6,076	1,197	10,886	6,493
Wednesday, July 15	14,953	2,006	16,143	10,311
Thursday, July 16	13,063	1,852	17,806	7,725
Friday, July 17	8,457	1,703	16,666	5,905
Saturday, July 18	3,000	200	8,000	1,200
Total	65,526	7,480	96,398	40,252
Previous week	53,314	5,350	105,110	40,755
Same week 1890	77,540	5,501	123,945	38,034
Shipments—				
Monday, July 13	5,873	86	11,105	745
Tuesday, July 14	1,812	186	5,916	2,030
Wednesday, July 15	3,289	6	8,822	2,747
Thursday, July 16	4,817	198	9,615	1,447
Friday, July 17	2,280	216	10,526	3,228
Saturday, July 18	1,700	....	6,000	500
Total	19,771	692	51,984	10,697
Previous week	16,131	1,418	57,154	12,562
Same week 1890	25,940	1,253	33,182	10,856

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 26,897 hogs, 19,977 cattle, and 8,618 sheep one week ago, and 37,810 hogs, 19,510 cattle, and 6,016 sheep one year ago.

This week's receipts are estimated at 100,000 hogs, 67,000 cattle, and 40,000 sheep, against 155,856 hogs, 76,009 cattle, and 37,510 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Last week's receipts of hogs were the smallest in over a year or since the week ending May 3, 1890, when 92,377 arrived. The quality of the offerings the last week was the poorest in a year past.

Hogs sold Saturday as high as $5.67½—the highest in almost three years, or since November, 1888, when $6.80 was reached. The highest paid during 1890 was $4.95, and the highest in 1889, $5.35. Many dealers are predicting $6.00 before the first of next month.

Chicago packers purchased hogs the last week as follows: Armour & Co., 13,015; Anglo-American P. Co., 8,024; Swift & Co., 6,600; Underwood & Co., 4,613; Lipton & Co., 4,458; N. Morris & Co., 2,673; International P. Co., 2,219; Jones & Stiles, 1,300; and C., P. & P. Co., 850.

CATTLE—Three thousand cattle arrived Saturday, including 2,300 Texans, of which about 1,500 were consigned direct to slaughterers. The general market was slow and prices were without material change. Local parties were the principal buyers. Exporters bought a few cattle at $5.40@5.90. Common grass natives sold as low as $3.50, and fair to good "killers" at $4.40@5.25. Texans sold at $2.75@4.25 for calves, $2.60@3.75 for steers, and $2.20@2.50 for cows. Native butcher stock and stock cattle nominally unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.20@6.40
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.40@6.15
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.50@5.40
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,300 lbs	3.50@4.85
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.25@3.70
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.40@3.00
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.40
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.50@3.00
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@4.00
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@5.00
"Fed" Texas steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.50
Grass Texas steers	2.45@3.90
Texas bulls and cows	1.50@2.80
Western range steers	3.80@5.15

HOGS—The hog market was active at 10c advance. Only 8,000 arrived, of which 6,000 went to shippers. Trade was active to the extent of the offerings, and an early clearance was made. The quality was poor. Fancy hogs, averaging 190 lbs, sold up to $5.67½, and rough heavy as low as $4.85, but sales below $5.00 were scattering and far between. The bulk of light and mixed sold at $5.40@5.60, and heavy largely at $5.35@5.55.

SHEEP—The run was very light and the demand good. Values ruled steady and unchanged at former quotations. Native sheep quotable at $3.75@5.25 for common to choice and Texas and Western at $3.25@4.60. Lambs, $3.50@6.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,310 head. Market active, strong; steers, $3.75@5.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head. Market active and 5@10c higher; bulk, $5.10@5.20; all grades, $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 120 head; market active, firm; muttons, $2.50@3.15.

LAMBS—$5.00@6.25.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—CATTLE—Market strong; Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,600. Good to choice natives, $5.10@6.00; fair to good natives, $3.20@5.20; Texans and Indians, $2.50@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,400; market strong and higher; fair to fancy heavy, $5.35@5.40; mixed grades, $4.80@5.30; light fair to best, $5.15@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 160; market steady; fair to choice, $3.00@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,040 head; shipments, 2,830 head; best steers strong, others weak; cows and Texans weak and 10c lower; steers, $3.40@6.00; cows, $1.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.95.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,880 head; shipments, 2,220 head; 5@10c higher; bulk, $5.05@5.15; all grades, $4.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,130 head; shipments, 2,800 head; steady.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, July 18.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Lard and flour—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red spring steady; 7s 6d. Corn—Holders offer futures moderately and the supply of spot is poor; spot, 5s 8d, firm; July, 5s 7¾d, firm; August, 5s 7d, steady; September, 5s 6¾d, steady.

COTTON—Spot depressed and irregular. American middling, 4½d. Sales 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,400 American. Futures closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, July 4 21-64@4 22-64d; July and August, 4 21-64@4 22-64d; August and September, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; September and October, 4 24-64d sellers; October and November, 4 30-64d buyers; November and December, 4 34-64d sellers; December and January, 4 36-64d sellers; January and February, 4 36-64d buyers; February and March, 4 39-64d value.

New York, July 18.—WHEAT—Receipts, 43,200 bu; exports, 30,463 bu; sales, 3,167,000 bu futures, 496,000 bu spot. Spot market active; unsettled; weaker. No. 2 red, 94⅞@96⅜c store and elevator; 95¾@97⅛c afloat; 95⅞@98⅛c f. o. b.; ungraded red, 93⅜c@$1.03½; No. 1 Northern to arrive, $1.01; No. 1 hard to arrive $1.06; No. 2 Chicago $1.00⅞. Options fairly active, ⅛@⅜c up, closing steady, advanced due to free buying by foreigners and including export business; No. 2 red, July, 94⅝@95⅛c, closing 94⅞c; August, 92⅞@93⅞c, closing 93⅞c; September, 93⅛@93 15-16c, closing 93⅞c; October, 94⅛@94⅞c, closing 94⅞c; December, 96⅛@96 13-16c, closing 96⅝c; January, 97⅜@97⅞c, closing 97⅞c; May, $1.01⅛@1.01⅞, closing $1.01⅞.

CORN—Receipts, 123,500 bu; exports, 16,058 bu; sales, 168,000 bu futures, 13,000 bu spot; spot market dull; lower; No. 2, 70⅛@71c elevator, 71⅛@72c afloat; ungraded mixed, 70@78c; options very slow at ⅛@⅜c decline on early and ⅛@⅜c upon late months, closing weak; July, 67⅛c, closing at 67⅛c; August, 64@64⅝c, closing at 64c; September, 61⅜@61⅞c, closing at 61⅜c; October, 59⅜@60c, closing at 59⅜c.

OATS—Receipts, 90,000 bu; exports, 132 bu; sales, 70,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, lower; options dull, weaker; July closing at 42c; August, 33⅛c, closing 33⅛c; September, 31⅞@32c, closing 31⅞c; No. 2 white, July, 47c; spot, No. 2 white, 51c; mixed Western, 40@44⅛c; white do, 47@50c; No. 2 Chicago, 43⅛@43⅜c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points down; closed steady, unchanged to 10 up. Sales, 12,500 bags, including August, 16.45c; September, 15.40@15.50c; October, 14.45@14.65; March, 13.50c. Spot Rio quiet; firm; fair cargoes, 19⅜c; No. 7, 17⅜c.

SUGAR—Quiet, firm; fair refining, 2 15-16@3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 7-16c; sale of a steamer cargo, about 50,000 mats 89 test, at 2⅞c to Philadelphia. Refined firm, good demand.

EGGS—Dull; weak; Western, 16@16½c; receipts, 3,597 pks.

BUTTER—Dull; weak; Western dairy, 11@14c; do creamery, 14@18c; do factory, 11@14c; Elgin, 18c.

CHEESE—Quiet, firm; part skims, 3@6½c.

Boston, Mass., July 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 15@16c; factory choice, 13@14c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 19c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@17c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Northern full creams, choice, 8@8½c; twins, 8⅛@8⅜c; fair to good, 6½@7½c; Western extras, 7½c; firsts, 6½@7c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 18@19c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 17c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 18@19c; Islands, 17@17½c; Western firsts, 16½@17c; Michigan firsts, 17@17½c; Nova Scotia firsts, 16½@17c.

CORN—Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 73@73½c; No. 3 yellow at 72½@73c; high mixed, spot, 74@74½c; steamer yellow, 74@74½c; steamer, 73c; good no grade, 71@72c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Chicago No. 2 whites to ship, 48½@49½c, lake and rail; clipped oats to arrive, 49@52c for lake and rail; choice to fancy clipped spot, 54@55c; No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 3 white, 52@53c; low grades nominal, 50@51c.

Duluth, Minn., July 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened ⅛c up this morning, but weakened and closed the same as last night, save for cash, which was ⅛@1½c lower. Duluth stocks will show a decrease Monday of about 350,000 bu. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; July No. 1 hard, 97c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c; September No. 1 hard, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c bid; December No. 1 Northern, 85c sellers.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,152 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,445 bu.

Peoria, Ill., July 18.—GRAIN—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 56c. Oats—Active; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; No. 3 white, 37½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 28,200 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 3,850 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,757 bu; corn, 18,315 bu; oats, 41,500 bu; rye, 550 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spot strong, options closed quiet; new No. 2 red in export elevator, 95c; high grades very scarce and wanted; No. 2 red, July, 93½@94c; August, 93⅛@93⅜c; September, 93⅜@94¼c; October, 94@94½c. Corn—Futures largely nominal; car lots were only in moderate supply; No. 2 yellow, on dock, 71c; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 72c; No. 2 mixed, July, 68¼@69½c; August, 65@66c; September, 62½@63c; October, 61@62c. Oats—Carlots firm; futures dull; No. 3 mixed, 46c; choice No. 3 white, 49c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 2 white, July, 47@47½c; August, 34½@35½c; September, 32½@33c; October, 32@33½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 12,200 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 40,200 bu; oats, 3,800 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—In spite of exceedingly favorable reports from all sources the opening was only ⅛c off. The market ruled dull and weak during the greater part of the session, and material losses had been sustained. No. 2 cash, 83½c; July, 82½c; September, 82⅞c bid; December, 85½c bid. Corn—Speculation was slack and only occasional sales were made. The market was firm early, but weakened in sympathy with declines elsewhere. The close was weak and lower, except for cash. No. 2 cash, 60½c asked; July, 56⅞c; August, 52⅞c; September, 50c; year, 38½c bid. Oats—Dull and very weak; No. 2 cash, 35c; July, 28⅞c; August 26c nominal; September, 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Strong, firm. Pork, $11.37½. Lard, $6.10. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs, $6.75; ribs, $6.87½; short $7.00. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.75@5.87½; longs, $7.25; ribs, $7.35@7.40; shorts, $7.50; hams, 10½@12c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 190,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 169,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 18.—WHEAT—July wheat sold at about 95½c down to 95c; September was 91⅞c at first and up to 92c, but later fell to 91½c; December closed at about the opening price, 83⅜c. The market was slow on cash wheat, with sales made at a lower range of prices. No. 1 Northern sold from 95⅛@96⅞c, with the bulk of the sales at 96½c. This was about 1c over July; No. 1 hard was dull; No. 2 Northern sold from 92½c to 93½c for good wheat. Samples that were late getting in went at bottom prices. Receipts were 195 cars; shipments, 26 cars. Close: No. 1 hard, July, 97½c; on track, 98c; No. 1 Northern, July, 95c; September, 81½c; December, 83½c; on track, 95¼@96c; No. 2 Northern, July, 91c; on track, 91@93½c.

Baltimore, Md., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; spot, 93¼@93⅜c; the month, 93@93¼c; August, 91⅞@92⅜c; September, 92⅜@92⅝c; October, 92⅞c; shipments none; stock, 235,350 bu; sales, 175,000 bu.

CORN—Dull; spot 67½c; the month, 67½c; August, 64c; September, 62c; receipts, 2,889; shipments and sales, none; stock, 143,427 bu.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 47½@48c; No. 2 mixed do, 46@46½c; receipts, 1,100 bu; shipments, none; stock, 81,422 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.04⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.01½; No. 2 red, 96c. Corn—No. 2, 66½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu.

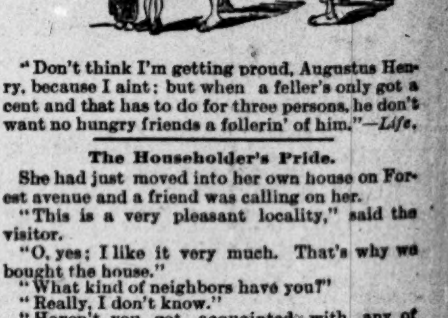
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 201,000 bu.

Toledo, O., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash and July, 86½c; August, 86⅝c; December, 93c. Corn quiet; cash, 63c. Oats steady; cash, 40c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; October, $4.25 asked.

Wilmington, N. C., July 18.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 33½c.

To the Point.



"Don't think I'm getting proud, Augustus Henry, because I aint; but when a feller's only got a cent and that has to do for three persons, he don't want no hungry friends a follerin' of him."—*Life.*

The Householder's Pride.

She had just moved into her own house on Forest avenue and a friend was calling on her.

"This is a very pleasant locality," said the visitor.

"O, yes; I like it very much. That's why we bought the house."

"What kind of neighbors have you?"

"Really, I don't know."

"Haven't you got acquainted with any of them?"

"O, no," with some pride; "they all live in rented houses, you know."—*Detroit Free Press.*

British and American Guns.

Lieut. Col. Hope of the British Ordnance Department, in a report to his superiors on the Washington gun foundry, declares that "the faulty proportion and abominable workmanship of the English guns are most carefully avoided in America," and that "the Washington guns can be thoroughly relied upon to do what they profess to do, and they profess to do just a little more than the English guns profess to do."

Electrocution on the Cornet.

"Don't you think that young man who plays the cornet next door executes very finely?"

"Yes, but I wish he'd try electrocution for a change."

"Why so?"

"O, because it is a form of execution that is said to be unaccompanied with pain."—*Washington Post.*

High License in Cigarettes.

Atlanta is trying another of those curious experiments in morals for which the State of Georgia is famous. A law went into effect July 1 requiring every dealer in cigarettes to take out a license costing $200. Prior to July 1 there were 1,500 firms in Atlanta dealing in cigarettes. There are only ten now. Some of the dealers who took out licenses have doubled the price to the buyer.

Horse Scared to Death.

A horse met a circus procession in Petoskey, Mich., last week, and when passing the elephants reared on its hind feet, trembled violently and fell dead.